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Peasants Held to Quota In Soviet Timber Tracts; No Entry to Prison Camps

CONVICTS REPORTED ON CANAL WORKS

Monitor Representative Sees No Prison-Labor Exports in Karelian Tour

To discover the truth about the timber camps of Russia, from which dire tales of prison labor have been escaping to the outside world for many months, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *took Premier Molotoff at his word when he invited any foreign correspondent to visit the vast forest areas of Karelia.*

Mr. Chamberlin, who is one of the first correspondents to visit these forests, saw no convict labor used directly in the timber industry, but he observed numbers of prisoners kept in concentration camps in the frozen northern expanses, apparently working at tasks indirectly contributing to timber production. He was refused permission to approach these camps.

He has written six articles dealing with this important subject.

RUSSIAN LUMBER CAMP SERIES NO. 1

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PETROZAVODSK, Karelia, U. S. S. R.—A 10-day trip during which I traveled more than 1000 miles through the Republic of Karelia—one of the richest Soviet timber regions—revealed no case where convict labor is employed in timber camps accessible to the foreign observer.

The concentration camps of the Gay-Pay-Oo, as I found, are not thus accessible.

The regular timber camps are manned by local peasants who, because of scant crops in this northern region, have habitually worked in the forests in winters, together with temporary emigrants from the poorer districts of northwestern Russia who always sought work in the Karelia timber season, and some young Communists. Work in the camps proceeded normally without armed guards or other visible signs of compulsion. Wages of the timber workers varied according to their productivity.

Most of the peasants reported their earnings to be one or two rubles (nominally 50 cents or $1) after deducting the expense of feeding their horses. Members of one group of young Communists received the flat wage of 85 rubles monthly. Some exceptionally proficient wood-cutters might earn three or four rubles or even more daily, although such cases seemed unusual. Generally the workers complained not about money or wages, which are higher than before

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Right to Power Of Hoover Dam Causes Dispute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Eleven southern California municipalities, concerned over the distribution of power from the Hoover Dam, have petitioned the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, to appoint a mediator to settle differences arising between themselves and the City of Los Angeles.

The request was made through Harold P. Huls, city attorney of Pasadena and chairman of the legal committee of the smaller communities.

Mr. Huls contends that the Department of Water and Power of the city of Los Angeles has failed to act in good faith with the neighboring communities entitled to a share of the power to be generated at the dam. He asks that the Secretary of the Interior appoint a representative to settle the dispute or else make some adjustment himself.

It appears that the principal differences arise from delay on the part of the city of Los Angeles to arrange satisfactory terms with the smaller cities for the transmission of power to the Pacific coast.

Representatives of these cities say that the delay is intentional and will prevent them from receiving their share of the power if continued beyond July 15, which is the legal limit set for the execution of contracts with the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of power from this source.

The city of Los Angeles, on the other hand, contends that the smaller allottees have not determined whether they will accept their share of the power, and that no satisfactory arrangements can be culminated until this decision is made.

Under the federal plan for the allotment of Colorado River power, these various minor communities are to receive up to 6 per cent of the amount of power generated at the Hoover Dam. This power will be transmitted over equipment owned and operated by the city of Los Angeles and subsequently delivered to the various individual owners.

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Night Study Planned For Russian Women

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

NIGHT courses are being opened to fit women workers for the more skilled branches of their trades and arrangements are being made for the nurseries, which are attached to most factories employing women, to function by night as well as by day.

Shortage of labor has brought about a move for the supplementary employment of women and to further the Soviet ideal of drawing women away from the home into factory and office work.

GERMAN BRINGS DEBTS QUESTION AGAIN TO FRONT

Bruening and MacDonald Expected to Take It Up When They Meet

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 11—The close of the sixth session of the International Chamber of Commerce here, following the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Atlantic City, shifts the questions of war debts and tariffs to a larger scene.

Within the next few months, it is predicted by departing delegates, Europe will see the question of international obligations raised in a more concrete diplomatic form. Discussions of the subject here center about the visit next month of Heinrich Bruening, German Chancellor, to Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, in England.

At the international session of business men just concluded, Dr. Carl Bergmann, former Secretary of Finance of the German Government, served notice on the national delegations that the Reich does not consider the question of reparations "settled."

In this trip to England, Herr Bruening, according to well informed foreign delegates at the international convention, may take the same message to Great Britain. And from the attitude of the British delegation at the international chamber, such a message is likely to have a sympathetic audience. At any rate, even the French delegates declared informally that the question of war debts is likely to be reopened [illegible] and events in the [illegible] conferences just closed in the United States are believed likely to bring that event somewhat nearer—although talk of a moratorium in Germany in the present summer is held to be premature even by the delegates most convinced of eventual reconsideration.

Left Debts Door Open

In its principal resolution passed at the final session of the chamber, the international conference left the door open for reconsideration of the whole question of "international obligations." This would be made through a study of the effect of these debts on international trade. Particular significance was attached to the fact that the American delegation did not, or could not, block the resolution. In some quarters this was interpreted as showing the weight of European pressure for the proposal; in others it was said to prove that the American delegation was itself divided on

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Army Expenses Cut Is Forecast Following Conference With Hoover

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 11—After a week-end conference at his Rapidan camp with War Department executives, President Hoover is satisfied that military expenditures can be materially reduced in the next budget without affecting the present standard of efficiency of this branch of the Government.

The Rapidan gathering was the first of a number that the President will hold during the coming months. Each department will submit recommendations for paring expenditures. The consideration of army costs was particularly significant as it followed on the heels of the President's address before the International Chamber of Commerce in which he advocated drastic reduction of military outlays as a means of restoring world-wide economic stability.

The following statement was issued at the White House on behalf of the President, following his return from the Rapidan camp:

"Every unit and branch of the War Department was under discussion and all problems were canvassed. It appeared even more probable as a result of last night's conference that real savings can be effected and still maintain the present standard of efficiency. A number of questions were discussed bearing on progressive reorganization of the department under Secretary Hurley and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. These conferences, of course, were merely the start of an exhaustive study of the situation."

Participating in the gathering were Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War; Frederick H. Payne, Assistant Secretary of War; Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff; Maj-Gen. George Mosely, assistant chief of staff; Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers; Maj.-Gen. J. L. Dewitt, quartermaster-general; Carl Kinsley, Republican national committeeman from Vermont, and Will R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Expenditures by the United States for national defense amount to more than $800,000,000 during the present fiscal year and will be about the same amount for the new fiscal year beginning July 1. The statement following the Rapidan conference was considered in the capital as indicating that the President was prepared to demonstrate to the world that the United States can and is willing to cut its military costs.

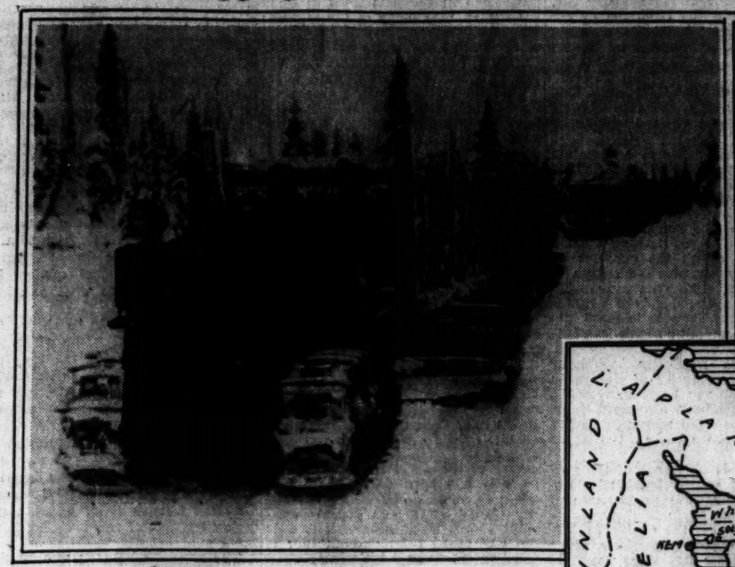
Army Post Economies Are Indicated by Hurley

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Abolition of some army posts and consolidations of others was indicated by Secretary Hurley today as one of the methods whereby the army hopes to effect economies, without detriment to efficiency.

Remarking that the general staff had already made a study of isolated army posts and their effect upon expenditures and military efficiency, the secretary said 51 such posts had been abandoned since the World War.

The study, he said, was not connected directly with President Hoover's Rapidan conference with army officers and War Department heads.

Logging in Russia's Frozen North—Forced or Free?



IN LUMBER CAMPS OF KARELIA

Left—Typical Scene of Tractor Trains Hauling Timber to a River for Transportation to Big Centers. Right—Armed Guard at Lumber Camp—Grim Sign of Compulsion. (Photos by Underwood.) Map Shows Territory Covered in Monitor Correspondent's Tour of Investigation Through Territory Bordering Lapland and Finland.

Colleges to Focus Research Agencies on Dry Law Operation

Woodcock Announces Plan Under Which Group of Academic Leaders Will Direct Studies of Results in Field of Sociology and Political Economy

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 11—The great research agencies of the country's leading universities and colleges are to be utilized by the Hoover Administration in strengthening prohibition and its enforcement.

Under a plan announced today by Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, national prohibition director, graduate students working for masters' or doctors' degrees will conduct studies of the operation of the Eighteenth Amendment in the field of sociology and political economy. These strictly factual and impartial researches are expected by Mr. Woodcock to prove of the "greatest aid to law enforcement and law observance."

The [illegible] undertaking will be under the direction of a group of [illegible] standing academic leaders chosen by Colonel Woodcock. They will serve without pay and will be known as the Bureau of Prohibition Advisory Research Council. The members are as follows:

Richard Clarke Cabot, professor of social ethics, chairman, social relations department, Harvard University; Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation, Columbia University; William Seal Carpenter, professor of politics, Princeton University; Frederick Duncan McKinsey, chairman, department of sociology, University of Michigan; Charles W. Pipkin, professor of comparative government, dean of the graduate school, Louisiana State University; Charles Emerson Gehlke, professor of sociology, Western Reserve University; Walter R. Miles, professor of experimental psychology, Stanford University; Emory Richard Johnson, professor of transportation and commerce, dean of Wharton school of commerce and finance, University of Pennsylvania; Samuel C. May, professor of political science, University of California; Miss Susan Myra Kingsbury, professor of social economics, dean of the graduate school, Byrn Mawr University.

The council will meet in Washington in the latter part of May to formulate plans for the academic survey. At this meeting it will prepare a program of subjects for investigation and set up the machinery that will be necessary to supervise the working out of the undertaking in the graduate schools in the various universities that will take part.

An example of a subject of field division that will be assigned for study is the question, "How Has the Operation of the Eighteenth Amendment Affected Child Delinquency?" Another, cited by Mr. Woodcock as a likely inquiry, is, "How Has It Affected Juvenile Drinking?"

Naturally, the research on each question will cover hundreds of localities and according to Colonel Woodcock "will give a picture more nearly accurate than that of the casual observer in any one locality."

It is the confident belief of Colonel Woodcock, the originator of the plan, that the facts and information that will be assembled [illegible] will be of [illegible] value [illegible] in enabling the Government to deal with [illegible] but of [illegible] claims and [illegible] drys.

India Clearing Path To Institution Of Self-Government

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIMLA, India, May 11—Significant developments in India's political situation are taking place here this week and there are now definite indications that the country is about to enter a new phase of constitutional development.

The British Government has indicated to the authorities here the need for an early assembling of the federal structure subcommittee with a view to enabling this body to proceed to London in June. Negotiations would then be resumed in the British capital in July with hope that the first plenary session of the next round table would be held in September.

It is not anticipated that formal sessions of the federal committee will be held immediately, but rather that informal conversations will take place between the Viceroy, the committee members and officials responsible here for introducing reforms.

Sir C. J. Ramaswamy Aiyar, federal committee members, has already arrived here and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and Sir Muhammad Shafi are expected shortly.

In addition the Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner and other princes are due to arrive and there are distinct signs that the remainder of the country's leading politicians will gather here this month to set the wheels in motion for India's further movement toward self-government.

After an official survey of conditions throughout the country authorities declare the general political situation is slightly but distinctly improved, and contend that "organized defiance of the law has practically ceased and there is virtual absence of clashes between the authorities and the public."

ANCIENT PSALTER SOLD FOR $70,000

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA, May 11—The Polish Government has acquired the Saint Florian Psalter from the monastery of that name in Upper Austria for 500,000 schillings, approximately $70,000, it is authentically reported here. The psalter is a parchment manuscript from the fourteenth century, consisting of 296 pages, in excellent condition, and written in Latin, Polish and German.

Polish scholars maintain this psalter is the oldest monument in Polish literature. It came to Saint Florian during one of the many visits of the Polish Queen Catherine in the sixteenth century.

DEFINITE STEPS AHEAD RECORDED BY FALL RIVER

City Emerging From Financial Difficulties Under Direction of Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 11—From a point of temporary receivership and complete reorganization of its corporate existence, this city is steadily emerging into an era of sound reconstruction, employment, and reduced budget.

While less than three months have elapsed since the Governor approved a bill authorizing a board of finance to direct the funding of certain indebtedness, the 1931 budget program has been reduced by more than $1,000,000 and payments on executions and judgment loans amounting to $1,100,000 either made or covered by cash on hand.

Mills are generally more active. More than a dozen cotton mills are running nights. From a low point of $419,000 during one week last September, the city pay roll has gradually worked up until at the end of April it amounted to nearly $700,000.

The estimated property valuation of the city is $123,000,000, which would leave a margin for uncollected taxes on Aug. 1, 1932 of approximately $330,000. The estimated valuation this year amounts to $26,000,000 less than in 1930, and $91,000,000 less than the 1926 valuation. The Board of Assessors and the Finance Board believe that present valuations are now on a satisfactory basis to owners of mill properties as well as to the city.

In the elimination of what may have been a decided over-valuation in former years, a normal payment of taxes is expected this year. While at the end of 1930 less than 60 per cent of last year's taxes had been paid, collections have increased to approximately 80 per cent during the first four months of 1931. On Jan. 1, 1931, back taxes amounted to $3,588,496. This had been reduced by May 1, to $1,647,894, through cash payments of $1,940,602 and abatements of $560,693.

One of the most encouraging features of Fall River's civic and industrial comeback is the improvement in employment. In March approximately 26,000 persons were employed in the city. Of this number, 5000 were employed by industries coming into Fall River within the last three years. The number of employees in Fall River during the peak of its industrial activity back in 1921 exceeded the number of employees recorded in March by not more than 7000, although the population was greater at that time. The March figure amounts to more than twice as many as were employed during the lowest point last year.

Other helpful factors are seen in the entrance of new industries into the city; overnight delivery of goods to New York at the rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds, and the low primary power rate of 1 1-3 cents per kilowatt hour. The opening of new industries also tends to solve the problem of excess manufacturing floor space which can be rented at 15 or 20 cents a square foot, including heat and elevator service.

A definite downward trend in borrowing rates is also noted. From 5 per cent discount payments on temporary loans, paid at the most critical period in its financial affairs, the city has been able to obtain loans as low as 3¼ per cent.

PANAMA PROJECTS ANNOUNCED

BALBOA, Canal Zone, May 11 (By U. P.)—Canal officials announced yesterday that nearly $5,000,000 is to be spent for improvements of the Panama Canal during the coming fiscal year. Improvements will include road ferries, schools and hospital alterations.

Bumper Crop Reported For Wheat in U. S.

105,475,000 Bushels Over Five-Year Average Indicated—Russia Curtails

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 11—A drastic falling off in Russian spring grain sowing is reported today by the foreign service of the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The information was received by the bureau from its agricultural attaché in Berlin. If the facts as reported are true, the bureau declares, the situation is the most unfavorable in years for the Russian wheat crop.

Word from abroad concerning the unfavorable state of the Russian wheat crop followed on the heels of estimates by the crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture, indicating that the United States has a bumper wheat crop of about 652,902,000 bushels.

Should such an indicated crop be harvested it would be 48,565,000 bushels greater than the 604,337,000 bushels of winter wheat produced in 1930 and 105,475,000 bushels larger than the five-year average production of 547,427,000 bushels. The yield per acre of winter wheat indicated for 1931 is 16.1 bushels, compared with a realized

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France Advances $40,000,000 Loan To Jugoslavia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, May 11—A loan of approximately $40,000,000 at 7 per cent interest has been negotiated in Paris by the Jugoslav Government. This may be considered a success of signal importance for the present absolutist régime.

Jugoslavia, although in better financial situation than most other Balkan states, has been in urgent need of money, and the finding of the loan has been one of the chief preoccupations of King Alexander's Cabinet. Realizing the vital importance of this transaction, all forces opposed to the dictatorship have done everything in their power to persuade banking circles outside the country that the situation in Jugoslavia is uncertain and that the future parliamentary government, when it comes, would not recognize obligations made by the present one, so that granting the loan would be a very risky financial transaction.

The fact, however, that, in spite of all this, France has lent the money, shows it is thought that the outside world considers the situation stable and is willing to give a vote of confidence in the Belgrade régime. Since it has been clearly demonstrated that this form of government does not prevent securing money abroad the dominant factors in Rumania may now be less afraid of open dictatorship.

Wegener Is Missing From Arctic Party

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—A radio message from Greenland today said a relief expedition had reached the central ice cap station of the Wegener exploration party and had found Johannes Georgi, Fritz Loewe and Ernst Sorge, but that Prof. Alfred L. Wegener, German natural scientist, was not with them.

The three men said Professor Wegener with a companion named Rasmus and 12 others had started back from the ice cap station last November for his base at Kamarajuk, 250 miles westward, and that nothing has been heard of the party.

The party starting back from Eismitte, as the isolated ice cap station was called, had dog sledges and supplies for about 15 days. There was a bare possibility that the party may have dug itself in some place to wait warmer weather.

The Wegener expedition left Copenhagen, April 1, 1930, intending to spend 18 months in Greenland. Dr. Wegener is a former balloonist and is widely known for his arctic expeditions, of which this last was to gather meteorological data.

Naples Loses Point In Macaroni Battle

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Naples, Italy

A DISPUTE has arisen on the origin of the word macaroni. It has been assumed that it was a typical Neapolitan dish, and much surprise has been caused by the unexpected discovery that it was known in Sardinia long before it was introduced into Naples.

A Sardinian newspaper has published a poem by a Neapolitan poet in 1646 in which reference is made to "maccarune de Cagliari," from which it is concluded that macaroni probably originated in Sardinia, but became universally famous after its introduction into Naples. Neapolitans, however, still refuse to believe that it could have been "imported" into Naples.

BRIAND DECIDES TO ENTER LISTS FOR PRESIDENCY

French Foreign Minister Compelled to Consider Political Effects

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, May 11—In deciding whether he should authorize his friends to bring forward his name as a candidate for the Presidency of the Republic at the election Wednesday, Aristide Briand has had some difficult choices to make.

It was not until today that he definitely agreed to enter the lists for the high post.

To the casual observer and especially to foreigners, in whose eyes the French Foreign Minister appears to be more than any other statesman the spokesman of the French nation, his reluctance to announce his candidacy may appear strange. But he has had to consider important questions of precedent, of personal and party loyalty, and of campaign strategy as well.

Looking at the problem as a mere politician he has had to decide whether he can rally a sufficient number of votes to insure election. This is not easy to estimate in France. Two recent presidential elections, those of 1913 and 1924, showed that candidates who appeared assured of an absolute majority as official candidates of party groups on the Left side of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate can be defeated when a secret ballot is taken in the National Assembly at Versailles.

Party pledges frequently give way at the last moment to personal preferences. It would be foolish for M. Briand to allow his friends to campaign for him unless he was quite certain of commanding more than 450 votes out of the total 900.

It is characteristic of M. Briand that he has been playing a waiting game and he will continue to play it as long as possible. When the Radical and other party groups on the Left side of the Chamber of Deputies pressed him to throw his hat in the ring he wisely said he could not act until he knew the wishes of the Left groups in the Senate.

This decision was all the more wise and tactful because the Senate group known as the Democratic Left is by far the largest single group in the upper house, and includes among its members Paul Doumer, who is not only M. Briand's principal rival for presidential honors but who is also president of the Senate.

For M. Briand to allow his name to be put forward without first having ascertained the wishes of this group would have been not only an unwise and unstrategic move, but also an affront to the Senate, to the parties of the Left, and to M. Doumer himself.

Soviets Dismayed As Prices Mount

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP)—Millions of Soviet citizens learned to their dismay today that during the last few days the Government had quietly raised the prices 5 per cent on food and virtually all basic commodities.

This step was interpreted in many quarters as part of the Government's program to deflate the currency, the outstanding total of which is at a huge figure. Gregory Grinko, Commissar of Finance, stated sometime ago that there would be no further issuance of currency in 1931, indicating that authorities apparently had awakened to the appalling inflation and intended taking steps for stabilization.

Just how this object is to be accomplished with millions of workers drawing regular salaries is unexplained but the boosting of prices all along the line apparently is one method. The difficulty is that everyone seems to have large quantities of rubles because with the Government rationing out commodities meagerly they have little on which to spend them.

With prices up 50 per cent and probably going higher, outstanding paper is expected to be decreased rapidly and deflation accomplished more or less easily. The Government is reported to have large quantities of food and other commodities which it intends to release slowly at higher prices until the balance of currency is in favor of the Treasury, after which prices will be stabilized accordingly.

PERU NAMES COUNSELOR

LIMA, Peru, May 11 (By U. P.)—Dr. Ricardo B. Alzcorbe was named counselor of the Peruvian Embassy at Santiago, Chile, yesterday, replacing Luis C. Harrison.

RIOTS CLIMAX SPAIN'S QUIET REVOLUTION

Martial Law Declared in Madrid—Trouble Laid to Communists

MONARCHIST PAPER ADDS TO DISSENSION

Activities of Roman Catholic Priests in Politics Blamed for Burning of Edifices

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, May 11—Spain's peaceful revolution has exploded and today the provisional government, faced with rioting and mob violence, was forced to declare martial law.

The proclamation was read by an officer at the head of a battalion of troops, preceded by a band, which marched through principal streets and solemnly formed in the chief squares.

This unexpected climax follows two days of mob violence, which included destruction and burning several important edifices belonging to Roman Catholic orders, manhandling of Monarchist sympathizers and smashing up of their automobiles while the Government and police appeared helpless.

Socialist leaders were at pains to adjure their followers not to disgrace the Republic. Trouble came, however, not from organized workers, who are mostly standing about wondering what is going to happen next, but from Syndicalist and possibly Communist elements formerly the scourge of Barcelona.

Sharp Distinction Drawn

Although the particular grievances of the malcontents have nothing to do with religious questions, their actions reveal once again the deep resentment that has been stirred up by participation of priests, especially the Jesuits, in politics.

Close observers of the situation here during the past month have been agreeably surprised that there should have been so little outward show of hostility.

Spaniards, especially those of the student and intellectual class, who are the sinews of the Republican movement, distinguish carefully between the Roman Catholic religion itself, which is not in question in the Republican revolution, and the political activities of Roman Catholic priests and organizations under Roman Catholic influence. It is against these activities and influences that yesterday's church burnings were directed.

Recent "insidious" attacks on the Madrid régime in A B C, a Monarchist newspaper most disliked by the Republicans, had provoked bitter feeling. When the Government allowed Gen. Damaso Berenguer, the former Premier, to walk out of prison a free man the supreme military court having acquitted him of any special responsibility for the shooting of two "Republican martyrs" of last December's revolt—their exasperation could be no longer contained.

Meeting of Monarchists

A meeting of the new Monarchist coalition sponsored by Marquis Luca de Tena, proprietor of A B C, was the spark which started the explosion. Those who were spoiling for a fight found their opportunity in the bravado of young Monarchists who sallied forth from the Monarchist Club's new premises in Calle de Alcala, Madrid's principal street, giving hearty cheers for the King and execrating the Republic.

A taxicab driver who responded to this challenge was wounded by a shot which appeared to come from the direction of the club windows. Then pandemonium broke loose. There were scuffles and several automobiles belonging to persons attending the meeting were burned and the building itself was damaged before the police could intervene.

The mob, by then quite out of hand, went on to assault the handsome offices of the A B C in Calle de Serrano. They were about to set fire to petrol tins with the intention of burning the building—despite efforts of the civil guard to prevent it—when fire hose was turned on them with some effect from inside and was followed by a hail of machine gun bullets. This stopped the assault but provoked further violence, leading to a decidedly ugly situation.

Newspaper Editor Arrested

The Government, after the first period of bewilderment last night, took steps to calm the outbreak. Marquis Luca de Tena was arrested early this morning and the newspaper offices were searched. A quantity of firearms, it is alleged, was found there. This story, which was very quickly spread, led to the critical situation which made necessary the establishment of martial law.

The Syndicalists, who have little strength outside Catalonia, are obviously trying hard to attract the masses to their aid by sheer, anti-Monarchist violence. By themselves they can do little in Madrid, in the face of the well-disciplined Socialist Union of Workers which has shown its formidable strength since the advent of the Republic.

Perhaps the worst feature of the affair, however, was the appearance yesterday on the balcony of the Ministry of the Interior of a member of the Ateneo Club who announced gleefully to the crowd that Ateneo, Spain's chief intellectual center, had passed a resolution urging the Government to expel all religious orders from Spain, dismiss the civil guard and the Minister of the Interior and reimprison General Berenguer.

BRITAIN BACKS BORAH SCHEME TO HELP SILVER

Plan for United Action to Stabilize Price Covered in Recent Report

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—The British Government, it is learned from authoritative sources, is in fullest sympathy with the proposal for international action to restore the purchasing power of silver in the Far East, as put forward by William E. Borah, United States Senator.

The question is one that vitally affects British trade, and especially the depressed Lancashire cotton industry. Much interest is felt here, therefore, in the fact that the problem is also receiving attention in the United States, which is in the same position as Britain in suffering from depreciation of the silver exchange so far as its exports to China are concerned.

Japanese trade is also hit, though not to the same extent, since proximity to Chinese markets shortens the time limit between the dispatch of goods and their being paid for, thus making it easier than is the case in more distant countries to make provision for falling exchange.

Lead Assigned to Britain

The British official trade mission under Sir Ernest Thompson recently returned from the Far East where it has looked into this question. Its report is now before the British Government, which, however, has not yet passed the orders. This report says:

"In our opinion every means should be sought of bringing about stabilization of silver, and so restoring to China her full purchasing power. Only by international agreement can this result be attained, and we feel that Great Britain should take a leading part in endeavoring to secure such an agreement."

No very definite scheme of action has been put forward since the breakdown of the long-discussed bimetalism proposals, but the question has been mooted of asking the League of Nations to take up the investigation.

Meanwhile it is recalled that the Nanking Government has declared it is "ready to cooperate with other countries in any practicable measures to rehabilitate the value of silver."

Apportionment of Loss

Presiding at the last annual meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Hong Kong, J. A. Plummer, chairman of this widespread financial organization, said:

"Of the various schemes for international action to stabilize the market, of which we have heard so much lately, no one would appear to have reached as yet a practical stage. All such schemes involve sacrifices to be made in the general interest, and present a difficult problem in finding how to provide for a fair apportionment of loss among the countries concerned."

One of the factors in the situation to which Mr. Plummer referred is that of sales by the Government of India of 29,000,000 ounces of silver last year in the interest of rupee stabilization. In this connection, it is learned that the Indian cultivator has become so distrustful of silver values that he has taken to hoarding gold instead.

Borah Calls for Action To Raise Price of Silver In Aid of World Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 11—A demand that the responsible governments restore the value of silver as a vital measure necessary for the economic rehabilitation of the whole world was voiced by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a nation-wide radio address last night.

Unless adequate measures are soon taken to solve the silver problem, even more serious consequences may result to the existing political and economic systems, Mr. Borah warned. He mentioned the names of no country in calling for governmental action, but he stressed the situation in India that has resulted from the drastic fall in the price of silver, which he said was due to the setting up of a gold standard there.

Buying Power Lowered

The silver problem is one that requires government action, Mr. Borah declared. Its solution is not a matter of reviving the demand for the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or an endeavor in the interest of the silver mining industry, he said.

Such charges, he asserted, are based upon malice or ignorance. The silver problem is a phase of the world economic problem, he declared, and until it is solved there can be no real restoration of world prosperity.

Mr. Borah portrayed the destructive effects upon India, China, and the Far East in general, of the drop in the price of silver, declaring the reduction from 64 to 27 cents an ounce has drastically lowered the purchasing power of nearly 800,000,000 persons.

"For more than 2000 years these peoples have used silver," Mr. Borah said. "From tradition, through habit and custom, they had accepted it and would do so now if governments would not interfere and force them into other lines.

Action by Governments Needed

"Here, it would seem, therefore, is one place where governments could greatly add to the purchasing power of millions of people by undoing what was improvidently done. It would not be entering upon new lines or venturing upon a new experiment—it would be conforming to the wishes and custom and practices of these people as they have grown up and justified themselves through centuries.

"The silver problem is one which requires governmental action. It cannot be solved or settled by resolutions or through the action of the citizens. Governments must deal with it. And it is somewhat difficult to understand the delay. This depression seems not only to have reduced the purchasing power of men but to have reduced the initiative and the leadership of men."

Mr. Borah also discussed briefly the matter of business cycles. He criticized the view that economic depressions and prosperous periods are not controllable. He declared that there is nothing mysterious or unknown about them. They are wholly controllable and must be regulated in the future, he said, if the present systems hope to survive.

"To my way of thinking," Mr. Borah said, "you cannot destroy through war millions of men, billions of property values, uproot and demoralize the machinery of trade and commerce throughout three continents, lower the moral standards and cloud the spiritual life of practically all peoples and escape the hour of retribution. Secondly, you cannot engage in an extended orgy of inflation and speculation without drawing money from the channels of legitimate business, and legitimate improvements without the effect of such a course being visited upon the great mass of the people.

"But return to prosperity is going to be slow because you cannot restore the purchasing power as speedily as you can take it away. But the restoration of silver to its rightful place in the financial and economic affairs of the world is one step in the direction of restoring that purchasing power to nearly one-half the human family."

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each weekday at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Music

Gordon String Quartet

Yesterday afternoon in the South End Branch of the Boston Public Library, the Gordon String Quartet gave the second in the group of three concerts sponsored by Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The program comprised Haydn's Quartet in D minor, Op. 76, No. 2; Daniel Gregory Mason's Quartet (on Negro Themes) in G minor, Op. 19, and the Quartet in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2, by Brahms.

Again, with their customary adroitness, the Gordons assembled a program which must inevitably please an audience of varied tastes. Singularly enough, they chose numbers all in minor keys, with but brief excursions into the major keys through an occasional single movement, yet it is doubtful if the minor quality seemed greatly in evidence, so skillfully did these four manage to impart the essentials of each quartet performed. A casual glance at the program might convey an impression of monotony, but that term could not rightfully be applied to the Haydn, of which the Gordons made a sprightly and altogether interesting number. Nor could one, even by the wildest stretch of imagination, find the "Deep River" quartet of Mr. Mason a somber thing, though the material incorporated is largely colored with the deeper, darker hues which characterize the authentic Negro melodies. Mr. Mason is an excellent craftsman; in this quartet his ingenuity is fully in evidence, without "prosiness." To this work the Gordons brought their many tonal resources, which made the work a vital and at times a poignant piece of writing. Especially noteworthy was the second movement, offered with refreshingly restrained but none the less effective sentiment.

If the less erudite quartet of Brahms, presented yesterday, were more often heard, one hazards a guess that Brahms would become more popular among those who constitute the so-called "rank and file" of concert audiences. The Gordons chose brightly accented rhythms and richness of tone quality, to make of the work a musical offering which closed a concert of such obvious pleasure to the audience that it stood and applauded the players with enthusiastic vigor.

Sunday Evening Pops

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Pops orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, gave its first Sunday evening concert of the season. The program comprised "Pomp and Circumstance" No. 5 by Elgar; Fifth Symphony by Boyce (1710-1779); Londonderry Air, arranged for string orchestra by Sir Hamilton Harty; Lambert, "The Rio Grande"; three numbers by Tchaikovsky, the "Romeo and Juliet" Overture-Fantasia, the "Nut-Cracker" Suite and the "1812" Overture. The orchestra had the able assistance of the Cecilia Society in the number by Lambert.

Standing room was at a premium in Symphony Hall last night and, as usual, Mr. Fiedler had prepared a program worthy the efforts of the band which he conducts and satisfying to those who listen. "Pomp and Circumstance" No. 5 is built upon a pattern similar to the overture by that name with which everyone is familiar, and, although the thematic material is interesting, the piece is hardly of stuff likely to bring it into immediate competition with its predecessor.

The Boyce miniature symphony proved a charming bit of eighteenth century writing in three movements, with a delightfully exuberant fugal ending to the third movement which emphasized the style as typical of this period.

The pièce de résistance of the evening was of course, Lambert's "Rio Grande" with Miss Marie Murray and J. M. Sanromá again in their accustomed rôles, with the Cecilia Society to lend the choral atmosphere. Since this composition has twice been reviewed in these columns within a few weeks, it seems unnecessary to comment upon the performance last night other than to say it maintained the high standard noted in previous performnaces.

Upon the Tchaikovsky group Mr. Fiedler bestowed as much care and attention to detail as though his audience were composed of subscribers to the "regular" symphony series, instead of the more informal and less-inclined-to-be-critical music lovers who comprise these Pop audiences. In all, a program which measures up in every way to those of the Sunday evenings of former seasons.

G. M. S.

Tonight at the Pops

The Pop concert for tonight in Symphony Hall has been entirely taken over by the Home for Jewish Children.

BOSTON RATE CASE TO GO ON IN NEW YORK

J. B. Campbell, counsel for the Boston Port Authority and the City of Boston in the legal efforts to secure equality in rates for exports and imports commodities between Europe and the middle West section of the United States, left Boston today for New York. The hearing on the complaint of Boston, which alleges unfair practice on the part of railroads and terminals at New York in providing expensive lighterage free of charge at that port, will be resumed there tomorrow.

Boston hearings were held in December and in February and the hearing tomorrow is to give the defense opportunity to present their case. Accompanying Mr. Campbell to New York were Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority; George Parker, rate expert, and Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for Boston.

MOTOR INSURANCE REVISIONS PROPOSED

The Senate Ways and Means Committee was represented today as favoring retention of the present compulsory automobile insurance law to operate in conjunction with a proposed demerit system to penalize reckless drivers. A subcommittee has been formed to work out an acceptable system of figuring penalty rates, it was learned.

The main committee is expected to report adversely tomorrow on a bill before it, providing for scrapping the present compulsory law and substituting personal responsibility laws with a demerit system attached.

German Brings Debts Question Again to Front Before World

(Continued from Page 1)

the subject. Certainly it is true from expressions heard both at the Atlantic City convention, and from American spokesmen in the past week in this conference, that many of the biggest bankers, industrialists and exporters of the United States are not opposed to some form of scaling down of international debts all round.

This point brings up the dominant note of both the great business conferences just concluded. This is the new emphasis on the interdependence of world business. The world is now emerging from what speaker after speaker declared to be the most widespread, and in some nations most severe, depression in history. Coming to a focus 13 years after the World War, what diplomatists have preached for years has been proved by actual dollars-and-cents experience by an increasing number of business men: namely, that in the post-war world, the good of one country is the good of all.

Vital to Americans

The development has been particularly important to American business men, because it has been the American tariff, and the debts to America which have been under constant discussion in the two business meetings as asserted handicaps to the quick recovery of the world from its depression. It has been asked again and again by American business men, how the United States can hope to continue to sell goods abroad if it does not buy goods from abroad; how it can hope to be paid the money owed it by Europeans if it shuts out the goods from Europe with which the latter would get the wherewithal to pay its debts.

In general, the sentiment of American spokesmen heard at the two sessions might be described as turning to the view that the United States may be able to keep either the benefit of its high tariff, or the income from its war credits, but that it will become increasingly difficult to retain both of these conditions.

In the press, the statements from American business men on tariffs and debts attracted less attention in the two conferences than the attacks by Europeans. The latter did not mince matters, and their speeches gave to many Americans a revelation of the depth of Old World feeling on the whole subject. The argument in general followed the line of a statement made on an earlier occasion by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of Treasury, that a prosperous Europe, at the present time would be of more value to the United States than the money from the war debts.

Such arguments were advanced by Alberto Pirelli, Italian industrialist, Englishmen like Sir Alan Anderson, director of the Bank of England, Henry Bell, director of Lloyds Bank, Dr. William H. Coates, director of Imperial Chemical Industries; Georges Theunis, former Prime Minister of Belgium; Kenkichi Kagami, president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; Sir Arthur Salter, expert of the League of Nations, and others. In one form or another tariffs as trade barriers, and debts left over from the war, were mentioned by practically every visiting speaker who took up the subject of the causes of the present worldwide depression.

A few days before the International chamber assembled here, it was stated authoritatively from the White House that the American Government had not changed its attitude on the subject of the war debts. It is significant, however, that the American delegation agreed to the resolution finally passed by the international chamber that "an impartial examination of the effects of these obligations on international trade, if warranted by changed economic conditions" is not "inconsistent with the Young plan and other settlements."

Undoubtedly, it was the address of President Hoover a week ago, on the opening day of the congress, which brought out one of the most important phases of the war-debt problem—its relationship to international armaments—and which unquestionably prompted the section of the international chamber's concluding resolution, advocating arms reduction. The same circumstances brought from Mr. Hoover the important statement concerning the Geneva disarmament conference next year that "I know of nothing which compares, in necessity or importance, with the successful result of that conference."

Pledged to Silver Conference

The two conferences, considered as a whole, brought forth statements not only from the President, but from two members of his Cabinet.

Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce at Atlantic City, put the eventual solution of periodic depressions up to business, and maintained, by inference, the administration policy of high wages.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech to visiting bankers at the international chamber, added his voice to the appeal that standards of living should not be abandoned in the present depression. A fourth speaker close to the Administration, James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, defended, at Atlantic City, the policy of the board in its stabilization operations and asserted that any loss by the Treasury incurred by such transactions would be small compared to the gain to agriculture through maintenance of farm prices in a time of crisis.

On the question of silver, the congress of business men achieved a concrete result. Returning delegations go pledged to ask their respective governments to participate in a silver stabilization conference. What government will call this congress remains uncertain, but it is thought that Japan or China may eventually come to the front. The international chamber did not reach any agreement as to what should be done to bring back the value of the white metal, in fact, there was marked difference of view on this point between the Americans; under the leadership of William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, and the English delegates under Sir Arthur Balfour of Sheffield.

The Russian Question

Both groups agreed on an international conference. But the Americans hope for international action to stabilize silver; the English party wants an international inquiry by experts to determine whether silver can be stabilized.

This view is said to be shared by the Hoover Administration which refuses to call a parley. On the last point they are frankly skeptical. The price of silver, they declare, can no more be fixed in relationship to gold than can the price of wheat. They urge that the ultimate restoration of China's purchasing power will depend on pacification of the interior and resumption of normal business. Ultimately, they hold, China must follow the rest of the world in going on a gold basis.

The subject of Russia was considered by the two chambers, but indirectly. In round tables on agriculture many speakers asserted that ultimate solution of world exports of farm products must take Russia into consideration. Hugh Cooper, chairman of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, advocated wider trade with the Soviet, asserting that curtailment of credits to that country at a time when it was attempting to raise its standards of living would accentuate the depression.

The question of wages and employment stabilization were matters of special interest to Americans. European delegates in some cases announced frankly that wages were being cut at home. Living costs were being reduced simultaneously, however, they asserted, so that real wages were barely affected. On the American side, the voices of only a few business men were lifted against the Administration's insistence that wages must be maintained.

Stands Up for Tariff

Few direct defenses of American tariffs were made at either conference. One came from Wallace B. Donham, dean of the Harvard Business School, and another from Floyd Chalmers, Canada, financial editor, who talked of proposed British imperial preference at a time when London speakers were urging an all-round tariff reduction.

Mr. Donham's speech was that of an economist, rather than a politician. The American tariff maintains high living standards at home and is for the good of all, he argued, but in supporting it, he advocated abandonment of European for home markets. "I am convinced," he said, "that our future for the next generation lies in the planned development of our home market."

Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the board of the United States Chamber, speaking at Atlantic City, proposed a central economic advisory board for the nation. It is believed that back of this proposal is a carefully thought-out scheme, which may eventually have a concrete development.

On the subject of the Austro-German tariff agreement, the international chamber took no positive stand. It reaffirmed its support of the most favored nation clause, but added that exceptions should be permitted, and that every exception should be considered on its own merits.

Few disagreed with the words of Sir Arthur Salter, who, in a report to the international convention, said:

"Ours is a problem of the impoverishment that comes from plenty. And this, however difficult, is in its nature capable of solution and offers the richest prizes if we can solve it. If only we can so refashion our system as to use fully our productive capacity to bring again into useful work those who now stand idle and ask for nothing better than to be usefully employed, there will be such a leap forward in prosperity as the world has never seen, with results beyond all estimate or imagination in terms of human happiness and welfare."

Motorboat Bill Called Handicap

Registration of motorboats under Massachusetts laws, as proposed in Senate bill number 487, a hearing upon which is to be held in a few days, is a duplication of work already performed by the United States Government, Richard Parkhurst, Secretary of the Boston Port Authority, said today.

The Port Authority made a thorough study of the bill through its marine supervisor, and Mr. Parkhurst said that it does not accomplish any benefit to the owners of the motorboats, and is merely another handicap.

The bill fails to provide for examination of operators seeking a license and does not prevent operation of motorboats by minors, he said. It does require the use of mufflers on the exhaust, however.

Motorboats are required to be registered and licensed at the present time by the United States Government and it is done entirely free of charge.

MOTORBOAT TAXING REGULATION DEFINED

State regulations as to taxation of motorboats owned by nonresidents are clarified by a ruling from the office of the Attorney-General which is interpreted by the Boston Port Authority as encouraging vessels of this kind to remain in local yards long enough to have repairs, overhauling and other work done.

In a letter to Richard Parker, Charles F. Lovejoy, Assistant Attorney-General, said, "The statute is not to be construed as purporting to tax property of a nonresident unless such property is sufficiently located here to establish a taxable status." Copies of the letter have been sent by Mr. Parker to yacht clubs and others who are interested.

ILLINOIS PLACES JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9—State free employment offices in 15 cities in Illinois placed 3397 applicants for work during April, 838 more than were placed in March, a report by the State Department of Labor states. Jobs provided in April took care of about 58 per cent of the registrants.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not quite so cool, with occasional showers, tonight and Tuesday; moderate east to north winds.

New England States: Cloudy and not quite so cool, with occasional showers, tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly northeast and east; overcast weather, with occasional showers, tonight and Tuesday; probably foggy over extreme south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. May11	Max. May10		8 a.m. May11	Max. May10
Albany	48	72	Memphis	54	72
Atlantic City	50	68	Miami	78	84
Boston	44	60	Montreal	46	..
Buffalo	52	56	Nantucket	48	66
Calgary	42	..	New Orleans	68	88
Charleston	68	84	New York	52	72
Chicago	48	50	Philadelphia	54	78
Denver	38	50	Pittsburgh	54	66
Des Moines	46	58	Portland, Me.	40	48
Eastport	38	44	Portland, Ore.	60	84
Galveston	68	78	San Francisco	56	64
Hatteras	68	70	St. Louis	48	56
Helena	36	60	St. Paul	44	54
Jacksonville	70	80	Seattle	56	66
Kansas City	48	52	Tampa	76	86
Los Angeles	68	78	Washington	64	82

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:13 p. m., Tuesday 8:38 a. m.
Height of tides 8.2 feet, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Annual meeting, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:45.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Meeting, Rev. Charles N. Buckle, speaker, Meditation Chapel, 6.

Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse: Presentation of Molnar's "The Swan," by Hecht Players, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Boston Baptist Workers' Union: Annual meeting, entertainment and speaking program, Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, evening.

Pianoforte Teachers' Society of Boston: Meeting, with lecture, 218 Pierce Building.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Meeting, Board of Directors, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

West Roxbury Community: Meeting, Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Phalanx Fraternity, Room 100, 6:30. Rehearsal Glee Club, Vialle Room, 7:30.

Meeting, Echo Club, Room 3, 9:30.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Meeting, address, "An American Looks at America," by Rabbi Harry Levi, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Egyptian Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Annual meeting, Loring-Greenough House.

Hotel Statler: Meeting, and luncheon, Willard Storage Battery Company, ballroom and foyer. Meeting and luncheon, New England Order of Protection, Georgian Room. Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Georgian Room. Luncheon, Advertising Club, Parlor A. Luncheon, Music Lovers' Club, Salle Moderne.

Brookline Bird Club: Late afternoon walk, take 5:30 Arlington Heights car, Harvard Square subway.

Junior League: Annual meeting Zero Marlborough St., 11.

Harvard University: Meeting, Board of Overseers, University Hall, 9:30. Tenth and last in lecture series on "The Philosophy of Art and Aesthetics," by Prof. John Dewey and William James, Emerson D, 4.

Fogg Art Museum: Last in lecture series on "Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart, Lecture Room, 4:30.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Luncheon and bridge, state suite, 12:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Dirigible" (film), 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Week days from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions; work by the Saturday drawing classes, through May 21; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; chiaroscuro prints; early Italian engravings; designs for ornament.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c.; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibit of Boys' Festival Day in Japan, showing a Boys' Festival display, armor, weapons, carp flags and banners; Japanese festival dolls for girls; permanent Japanese collections.

Children's Art Center, 36 Hetland Street—Etchings and lithographs.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings of the eighteenth century by English and continental masters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Eighteenth century landscapes, portraits and sporting subjects.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings by members.

Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth Streets—Annual exhibit by Business Men's Art Club of Boston.

Dell & Richards Galleries, 188 Newbury Street—General exhibit.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Water colors by John Whorf and Annette Tisch; decorative panels by Knut Svendsen; modern reproductions. Through May 23.

Jordan Marsh "Opportunity Gallery"—Oils, water colors and etchings by Boston artists.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Drawings of jazz musicians by E. K. Marwin.

Lamson & Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—General exhibit.

N. M. Rivera Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Small paintings, etchings, brush prints, painted trays and objects of art.

Craftsmen's Guild, 15 Fayette Street—Needlework pictures.

Myles Standish Galleries, corner Beacon Street and Bay State Road—Miscellaneous paintings by New England artists.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Memorial exhibition of bookplates and historical engravings by Sidney Lawton Smith. Through May 16.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Lithographs by Whistler. Through May 23.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Mixed method engravings, crayon method engravings and portraits, from the Herwologis.

Scherves Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by artists specializing in landscape and trees. Through May 31.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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The Whirldry is a small portable electric washer. It's only 17½" high. I perch it on the kitchen sink drainboard, or in a bathtub or any place that's convenient. It's the handiest thing ever for the baby's clothes, silk underthings, doilies and runners and other small things. It not only washes things clean, but also rinses and spins them dry.

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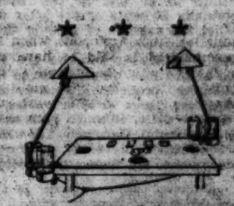
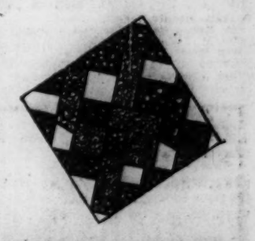


TWIN BRIDGE LIGHTS—"Not so bad, not so bad," said the Big Chief as he surveyed our new bridge lights. And they certainly do give a good light without the least glare. The lamps clamp to alternate corners of the card table. One socket takes care of them both. In red, green or black, $6.00 a pair.

NATIONAL IRONING BOARD—My Etta says: "I can iron all day at this board without getting tired." That's because the board is the right height, 31". A good length, too, 60". Then, too, it's well padded with felt under a taut muslin cover. Has tubular steel legs that fold flat. $6.50.



BLABON LINOLEUMS—I've had new linoleums laid in the kitchen and sun porch this Spring. Chose Blabon linoleums because they are impervious to stains. (They're lacquer processed and coated with wax before being sent out from the factory.) Lewis & Conger took complete charge of the whole job.

Janet Gray

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DR. MICHELSON, WHO MEASURED LIGHT, PASSES ON

Noted Natural Scientist First American to Get Nobel Prize in Physics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PASADENA, Calif., May 11—When Dr. Albert A. Michelson, natural scientist, who passed on here yesterday, was once asked why he penetrated to many secrets of the cosmos which baffled others, he said that the key was unflagging pursuit of absolute accuracy.

So painstaking was his work, and so ingenious the instruments he invented to clock minute variations, that he established the speed of light as 186,284 miles a second. For this feat he received the first Nobel Prize in physics to be granted an American.

It was through Dr. Michelson's invention of the interferometer, an instrument that splits a beam of light and sends the two parts off at right angles to each other, that the way was opened for enunciation by Dr. Albert Einstein of his theory of relativity.

This instrument made possible determination of the fact that light has a constant velocity in all directions. Dr. Einstein has referred to Dr. Michelson's work as a vital factor in the development of his own theories.

The achievements of these two men are ranked by natural scientists with that of Sir Isaac Newton, who first formulated the law of gravitation.

Dr. Michelson determined the length of the standard meter by converting it into terms of the red ray of cadmium. By this method of determining the diameter of a fixed star, he demonstrated the existence of suns nearly 300 times as great as the sun of our universe. This opened a field of sidereal investigation to renewed discovery.

Dr. Michelson left apparatus ready for a recheck of the speed of light. A mile-long vacuum tube at Santa Ana is fitted with instruments and awaits only final testing before the experiment can be completed.

This tube, three feet in diameter, is expected to make possible more accurate results than were obtained in Dr. Michelson's previous measurements, which were made in 1928 between two California mountains, 22 miles apart.

"Dr. Michelson was not only one of the greatest scientists of the age, but a cosmopolitan in the true sense with a wide knowledge of the world, of life and of art," is the tribute paid by Dr. Walter S. Adams in the name of the group of investigators at Mount Wilson Observatory, where Dr. Michelson did much of his work.

Dr. George Ellery Hale, founder of the observatory and associate of Dr. Michelson at the University of Chicago, where he served 40 years, said that his friend's outstanding achievement was his measurement of star diameters.

The story about Dr. Michelson's graduation from Annapolis, when the superintendent is said to have told him that he would be of more service to his country if he gave more attention to gunnery than to natural science, is interesting in connection with his World War service. At that time he returned to the navy and invented an improved range finder that was adopted at once.

The young man remained at Annapolis after graduation, as an instructor in physics and chemistry. His interest in measuring the speed of light manifested itself at this time. When the academy would not provide apparatus, he spent $10 of his own money. Even with this meager equipment, he reached the conclusion that the speed of light was 186,305 miles a second.

He attained the rank of master at the academy, and then resigned in 1880 to devote himself wholly to theoretical studies. Going abroad, he attended the Universities of Berlin and Heidelberg, the College of France and the Polytechnic School in Paris.

After studying for three years, he resigned from the navy to start a series of professorships that led him from Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, to Clark University and the University of Chicago.

A native of Strelno, Ger., Dr. Michelson came to America as a boy and lived for many years in San Francisco. He went to the Naval Academy by appointment.

Among his many honors, Dr. Michelson received the Copley medal of the Royal Society of England and also was a member of that society and the French Academy. In 1923, he was elected president of the National Academy of Sciences.

During his long and active career as a natural scientist, Dr. Michelson held professorships in nine universities in the United States and Europe, was a member of a score of scientific societies, and received honors and degrees from the foremost institutions of learning in the world.

Help to Relativity

OXFORD, Eng., May 11 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein today expressed his sorrow at the passing of Dr. Albert Michelson, whom he once characterized as the man who inspired in him the concept of the theory of relativity.

"Dr. Michelson was one of the greatest artists in the world of scientific experimentation," he said. "His investigations were of decided significance to the theory of relativity."

Dr. Einstein is here to deliver a series of Rhodes memorial lectures.

French Mission To Inspect B. & M.

The Boston & Maine Railroad on May 18 and 19 will be host to an official French mission to the United States to study American railroads. The mission, comprising seven French railroad officials, is headed by Robert LeBesnarais, assistant chief of transportation of the Northern Railroad of France.

The French officials will be conducted on an inspection tour of the Boston & Maine Railroad by a committee of five officers of the road, headed by P. E. Pfeifer, assistant general manager. The tour will start at 10 a. m. on May 18, when the French mission will view the $4,000,000 Boston & Maine improvement project now in process outside the North Station.

The rest of the tour includes a visit to the Boston & Maine freight classification yards at Somerville, a trip to Winchester, where one of the units of the new dispatcher remote control and interlocking signaling system will be viewed and an inspection of the Mystic terminal. The French railroad men will also visit Harvard University and the Greater Boston historical points.

BOSTON WOMAN HEADS UNIVERSITY GROUP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass, May 9—Miss Margaret McGill of Boston, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, was elected president of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women for 1931-32 at the annual meeting, held today at Dana Hall School here. Mrs. Robert M. Blackall of Milton was chosen vice-president.

Other officers are: Recording secretary, Mrs. William R. Bell of Worcester; corresponding secretary, Mrs. F. Alexander Magoun of Watertown; treasurer, Miss Beatrice S. Woodman of Newton; assistant treasurer, Miss Nellie B. Mansfield of Everett; directors for two years, Mrs. Francis A. Dewick of Dorchester and Mrs. Henry G. Pearson of Newton Center. Ten committee heads also were elected to carry on the work of the branch during the coming year.

DR. G. E. OLDS HAS PASSED ON

AMHERST, Mass., May 11 (AP)—Dr. George Daniel Olds, president emeritus of Amherst College, who passed on today, was popular with students, faculty and alumni. His specialty was mathematics. He was made dean of Amherst in 1910 and president in 1924. He liked to recall that the year when he came to Amherst as a professor was also the year when Calvin Coolidge entered the same college as a student.

CHOATE SCHOOL GETS $40,000

WALLINGFORD, Conn., May 11 (AP)—Choate School yesterday received $40,000 from an anonymous alumnus for the new athletic building fund which totals $275,000. Announcement of the gift was made by George C. St. John, headmaster. The building will be ready in the fall of 1932.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Elizabeth N. Kinghorn, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Carl E. Chaddick, San Antonio, Tex.
Carl E. Chaddick, San Antonio, Tex.
Mrs. Leah A. Garst, LeRoy, Ill.
Miss Winifred E. Rudy, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. H. A. B. Schwartz, Anson, Canal Zone.
Miss Margaret J. Harding, Leeds, England.
Douglas Hodder, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Bertha Hodder, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. M. E. Hodder, Toronto, Canada.
Jean Hodder, Toronto, Canada.
Mrs. Bertha Mather, Essex, Conn.
Charles H. Mather, Essex, Conn.

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Wilhoite's
Toasted Whole Wheat
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
Also AM-P-LAR our latest sandwich
Sold at leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON D. C.

"Nevaspred"

Showing elastic side-straps
INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm—also corrects hollow back. All-in-ones and side-hook girdles in lace, voile or batiste cover the "Nevaspred" supporting straps. Also made in step-in. Madame Alston will gladly advise the correct foundation garment for your figure without charge or obligation to buy. Booklet on request.
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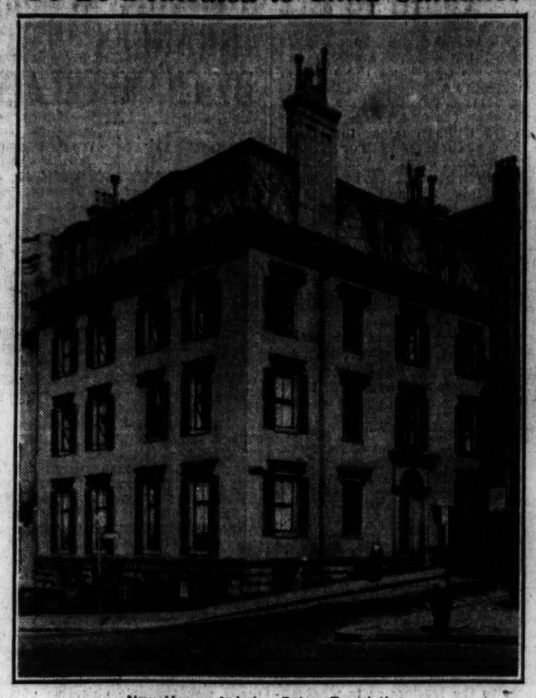
To Be Dedicated to Child Guidance



New Home of Judge Baker Foundation.

Baker Foundation Gets Gift of Home

The new home of the Judge Baker Foundation, one of the objectives in the $1,100,000 campaign which has been going on for eight weeks, has become a reality through the generosity of an anonymous donor, it was announced today at the headquarters of the Judge Baker Foundation Fund. The value of the gift is set at $125,000.

The building which will house the foundation, after alterations have been made, stands at Beacon and Walnut Streets, and was for many years the residence of the Mason family. It is a four-story dwelling of brick. It is expected that considerable alterations will be required to fit it for the work of a child guidance center, and funds for this purpose are now being sought. Little change will be made in the exterior of the building.

"All connected with the foundation are deeply grateful for this gift," Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the foundation's board of trustees said today. "We have faith to believe that the community will be lastingly benefited." Dr. William Healy and Dr. Augusta F. Bronner, directors of the foundation, were equally warm in their appreciation of the provision of new quarters for the foundation.

GIRL SCOUTS OPEN HARTFORD MEETING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The annual Girl Scout conference of the New England region opened here today. Special attention is being paid this year to the international aspects of girl scouting. Short talks are to be given by Mrs. James J. Storrow, Boston; Mrs. Clifford D. Perkins, Hartford; Miss Mary Littlefield, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Agnes Gorse, Hartford, and Miss Helen Perkins, Hartford. Moving pictures of Foxlease, England, the English Girl Guides' Camp where the last international meeting was held, will be shown during the talks.

There are to be receptions and sight-seeing trips to break the routine of the business meetings, and an "Evening with Mark Twain and Tom Sawyer," lectures and story telling by Miss Elizabeth Clark, an English girl, and talks by various persons nationally prominent in the scout movement. Mrs. Joseph Merritt, Hartford, chairman of the New England region, will preside.

Glee Club's Leader Gets Loving Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAWTUCKET, May 11—Herbert J. Gurney, for 29 years president of the Wollaston Glee Club and the originator of the idea of the New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs, of which he has been president since its formation six years ago, received a silver loving cup Saturday night.

The presentation was made prior to the concert given by the federation as a climax to the annual contest of glee clubs held in the afternoon in the high school auditorium. This cup presented to Mr. Gurney by the Pawtucket club is the first tangible recognition which has been taken of his untiring efforts to make the federation a nucleus around which shall be built a nation-wide singing organization composed of men from all walks of life.

The competing clubs were divided into three groups, according to their numerical membership, and the winning organizations were:

Class 1. The Beverly Glee Club, James W. Calderwood, conductor.

Class 2. The Waterbury (Conn.) Glee Club, G. Loring Burwell, conductor.

Class 3. The MacDowell Male Choir, Springfield, Arthur H. Turner, conductor.

The grand prize, a silver cup offered by Gov. Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, was won by the Waterbury (Conn.) Glee Club. Miss Emma Beldan, soprano, and Walter A. Schulz, violinist, were the assisting artists.

POLISH SINGERS ELECT

WORCESTER, Mass., May 11 (AP)—Edmund A. Rzeszowicz of Salem was elected president of the Polish National Singers' Alliance of New England at yesterday's session of the convention here. Other officers elected were Honora Lipinski of Roxbury, vice-president; Frank Wiech of Cambridge, vice-president; Alexander Pilaszek of Boston, treasurer; Anton Bulaski of Jamaica Plain, secretary.

Be Proud as a Peacock Wear Strutwear
Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Clark Geographers Planning for Tour

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—A delegation of geographists from Clark University here is booked to leave on a fourth transcontinental tour, commencing July 4. The trip will cover some 15,000 miles, covering Niagara Falls, Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, Vancouver, Skagway, Alaska, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Yosemite Valley, Los Angeles, Panama and Havana, Cuba. The party will be in charge of Dr. Langdon White, head of the department of geography at the Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Va.

The trip is part of the regular summer school session at Clark University, and students will receive the same credit as those spending the full period of the summer session here. It is offered to students, teachers and travelers because of its educational value. For college students the trip will pave the way for advanced courses in geography, and for such allied subjects as economics, history, political science and sociology.

Teachers and other persons contemplating the trip for recreational purposes will find it of value from many standpoints since a knowledge of the home continent, from first-hand observation and under competent instruction and supervision, is assured.

Dr. Basil Mathews To Be B. U. Speaker

Dr. Basil Mathews of London, Eng., scholar, lecturer and writer, will deliver the commencement address, "Youth and Vocation in a Changing World," at the fifty-eighth annual commencement exercises of Boston University, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the University. The exercises at which 1550 students will graduate will be held in the Boston Arena on Monday, June 15, at 10:30 a. m.

Dr. Marsh will deliver the baccalaureate address, "Life Is Worth Living," at the baccalaureate exercises on Sunday afternoon, June 14, in Symphony Hall, at 4 p. m. The annual alumni reunion will be held on June 13 at the William E. Nickerson Recreation Field, while the Boston University Pops Night will conclude the 1931 festivities on Monday night, June 16, in Symphony Hall.

DR. HOWES ACCEPTS POST

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 11 (AP)—Dr. Ethel Puffer Howes, director of the Institute for the Coördination of Women's Interests at Smith College, has accepted an invitation to serve as a member of the committee on household management of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership.

KELLEY HEADS POSTAL CLERKS

John A. Kelley has been installed for the twelfth consecutive term as president of the Boston Federation of Post Office Clerks. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks. He is a member of the Massachusetts bar, having been formally admitted on May 1.

HOPE OF ENTRY INTO LEAGUE SAID TO LIE IN YOUTH

Oxford Scholars Address an Informal Meeting for Young People

In the ever-increasing interest now being manifested by American students in the League of Nations lies the greatest hope for the United States' entry into that organization, speakers at an informal meeting for young people, sponsored by the League of Nations Association, said last night.

Five Oxford scholars, four American and one English, told a group of nearly 100 young people gathered at the Women's Republican Club about the various phases of the league's work.

Leonard W. Cronkhite, former president of the Association of American Rhodes Scholars and director of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association, who presided, declared that the great problem of world peace and disarmament can only be solved by a world organization, such as the League, capable of preserving the security of each nation.

A Buell Trowbridge, a master at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., told of the work of the International Students' Federation, which has its headquarters at Geneva. Under the auspices of this federation, an international student conference is to be held next September at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass. More than 200 students from all over the world will attend, Dr. Trowbridge said.

Dr. A. Burns Chalmers of Yale discussed the mandate system of the League. While not without its faults, he said, it offers at present the best hope of relief from the "exploitation of human life and labor" which is prevalent all too generally under the colonial governments. He urged a general survey of the whole problem and extension of the League's mandate system.

Thomas P. Fry of Harvard, an English barrister, described the work of the League of Nations Union with young people. He concluded that "peace without justice is impossible," and therefore an organization is needed which can administer justice to all nations. This, he said, the League provides.

William Yandell Eliott, professor of government at Harvard, praised the attitude which American students were taking toward the League. In general, he said, they were making an objective and intensive study, and this study, he believed, will make itself felt in the near future in the form of a general revival of interest on the part of the whole United States.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE
The Best Seasoning for FRENCH DRESSING

Landfall Arrives For Races in July

Crossing the Atlantic on the deck of a stanch freighter, the 46-ton yacht Landfall arrived at Boston today from Germany and at noon was given its first dip on this side of the Atlantic. The Landfall was built at Bremerhaven for Paul Hammond of New York and will be entered in the transatlantic yacht race to be run in July from Newport, R. I., to England.

The Landfall arrived at Boston on the Yankee Line steamer Natirar and at noon was hoisted from the specially constructed cradle that had been built on the main deck of the vessel, by a powerful United States Navy derrick and lowered gently into the waters of Boston harbor. A tow boat took the Landfall to Lawley's Yard at Neponset where the masts will be stepped, the sails bent and the rigging set. Later on the vessel is expected to be taken to New York.

The yacht measures 71 feet over-all, has a beam of 18 feet and is 18 feet from the top of the cabin to the bottom of the keel. The Natirar came from Hamburg and Bremen with a general cargo including a large quantity of chemicals and docked at Pier 43, Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

MRS. ROPES DECLARES CHARGE 'RIDICULOUS'

EDGARTOWN, Mass., May 11 (AP)—Mrs. Arthur Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, characterized as "ridiculous" the statement that the dryness of the W. C. T. U. had driven the state Democratic, in a speech here last night.

"This State has gone Democratic," Mrs. Ropes said, "first because the Democrats have been getting numerical superiority, second because in the 1928 campaign the religious issue took a big block of votes from the Republicans, and in 1930 the economic issue finished the Republican Party for the time being."

Park Avenue address
Park Avenue appointments
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Parker Demands Check on Speeding

"Check the speedster." This demand was directed at state and local police authorities today by Capt. George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, following his announcement of 14 fatalities on Massachusetts' highways last week, most of them the result of excessive speed.

Road conditions demand that a heavy hand be placed on drivers who yield to "reckless" impulses, the registrar asserted. In this connection, he cited 24 miles an hour as the speed conceded to be the safest on roads where considerable traffic flowed. Seven motorists were involved in fatal attempts to drive fast where conditions did not warrant it last week.

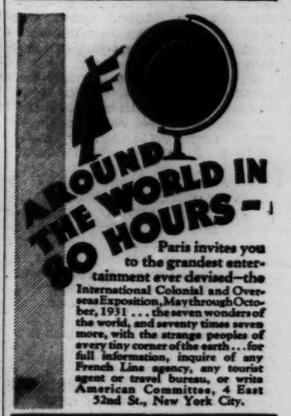
Of the 120 persons convicted of driving under the influence of liquor last week, 14 were sent to jail. There were 1512 licenses and registrations revoked, 121 for driving after drinking and 1031 for insurance cancellations.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL GLEE CLUB IS WINNER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELROSE, Mass., May 11—In the grammar school glee club contest held Friday evening in the auditorium of the Melrose High School, the glee club of the Washington grammar school, under the direction of Mrs. Donna Johnson, was awarded the trophy offered by the Lions' Club of this city.

These contests, inaugurated last year by the Lions' Club, have proved of such educational value that they have been incorporated in the regular school curriculum and will henseforth be carried on under the supervision of the department of education. More than 200 were turned away at the door. The trophy was won last year by the glee club of the Lincoln School.



Paris invites you to the grandest entertainment ever devised—the International Colonial and Overseas Exposition, May through October, 1931 . . . the seven wonders of the world, and seventy times seven more, with the strange peoples of every tiny corner of the earth . . . for full information, inquire of any French Line agency, any tourist agent or travel bureau, or write American Committee, 4 East 52nd St., New York City.

GO—OVER "THE LONGEST GANGPLANK IN THE WORLD" to The International Colonial and Overseas Exposition
SPEED—COMFORT—ATMOSPHERE—AND A CUISINE THAT IS A CONTINUAL DELIGHT await those who choose any of the charming "bits of France afloat" that constitute the French Line fleet.
French Line
Local Agents: 421 Boylston Street, Boston

PARENTS by all means should know these facts

Parents should know that the delightful, refreshing taste of Squibb Dental Cream makes children love to use it. They should also know that Squibb not only cleans the mucin from the teeth's surfaces, but that it penetrates into crevices beyond the range of the tooth-brush. Squibb's cleanses those tiny crevices, where food particles are so apt to gather—where teeth meet gums.

Provide Squibb Dental Cream for your children. Enable them enjoyably to clean their teeth thoroughly.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

BUSINESS USERS OF THE TELEPHONE

BUYING

The Kendall Company of Boston, is a manufacturer of surgical textiles and allied products, operating nine plants in six states. Its science of management stresses the importance of buying right as well as of selling right. It recently saved $6000 on a $33,000 order as a result of "shopping" by telephone.

THE Kendall Company's operating activities are at Walpole, Mass., at Slatersville, R. I., at its Bauer & Black plant in Chicago and at five textile mills in the South.

Kendall executives use the telephone freely, one of the principal uses being in connection with centralized purchasing of materials. They say, "Good purchasing includes showing producers how to effect economies and thus reduce prices. This can be done only by frequent interchange of ideas. We find the telephone indispensable in our purchasing department."

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THE cost of toll service has been cut, while the quality of it—its speed of connection and clearness of transmission—has been raised. Its value to business is governed, not by the cost, but by the proved results of its intelligent use.

The technique of buying or selling is a modern science. Telephone service brings buyer and seller together—almost face to face—quickly, effectively, and at low cost. Combine technique and telephone and you get results.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

ADULT TRAINING SAID TO DEMAND NEW TYPE SCHOOL

Education of 'Grown-Ups' Expected to Modify Present System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 11—A new type of school is envisaged by Morse A. Cartwright, director of the American Association for Adult Education, in his annual report published today.

"The school or college of 25 years hence will be institutions differing widely from those we now know," Mr. Cartwright wrote. "The onerous task of attempting in a few years to cram facts enough into a child's head to last him for a lifetime by then will have been abandoned."

"The synchronization of the school system with adult experience will profoundly alter the entire fabric of the formal education system," he continued. "Through that alteration will occur expansions of the existing facilities for adult education and their multiplication in a variety of new and possibly, at present, unknown forms. Adult education and formal education come more and more inseparably linked as the nation more clearly visualizes education as a lifelong process."

Mr. Cartwright's report reviews briefly the work of the association, which was organized to further the idea of education as a continuing process throughout life and to serve as a clearing house for information in the field of adult education.

The association has coöperated with more than 500 organizations having to do with various forms of adult education in the United States and abroad. It displayed its interest in the unemployment problem by calling a conference of educators and economists to discuss the reëducation of those technologically unemployed, or those persons out of work due to the introduction of machinery and labor saving devices.

A study of the place of radio in adult education led to the formation of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, which was organized to promote better educational broadcasting in the United States. It undertook a study of alumni education, and together with the Carnegie Corporation made a survey of the work of the little theaters throughout the country.

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—According to all signs on the political horizon, the World Court is about to enter a period of unprecedented activity and importance. Three cases of considerable moment are pending, and three more cases which lie at the very crux of the international situation appear likely to be referred to The Hague within a few weeks.

First in significance is the dispute over the legality of the Austro-German Customs Union, which the League Council may decide can only be settled by competent juridical authority. If this case comes to the Court, it will be the most serious one in its history. Another question, concerning rights of Polish citizens in the Free City of Danzig, which is almost certain to come up in the near future, will be a critical test of the Court's ability to handle difficult post-war crises.

A third problem, consisting of a whole series of questions pending between Greece and Bulgaria, is less difficult, since Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, has exerted his good offices to reduce the litigious points to a minimum. The case, however, concerns a danger spot in the Balkans, and can only be thoroughly overhauled in the unruffled legal atmosphere of the Court.

* * *

The Court this month has conducted hearings on the question of access to German minority schools in Polish Upper Silesia, to which the Germans claim the Polish authorities have denied them access. Although this concerns a point of detail in the administration of minorities, the case has sweeping implications, for the duty to establish and fairly conduct minority schools is included in all the minority treaties, and furnishes a good test of the treatment which a government metes out to citizens of different racial stock.

In the case under consideration, it is claimed that Polish citizens of German extraction were not allowed to choose the language and school they wished for their children. Most of the children in question, it appears, were not able to speak much German, but their parents wished them educated in that language. The Polish authorities, however, considered their alleged inability to speak the minority language constituted sufficient ground for disbarring them from minority schools.

The Polish Government, eager to educate as many children as possible in Polish, thus effectively denied the right of parents to perpetuate the German tongue, according to the contention of minority representatives who are arguing the present case.

Since the children were excluded from German schools, their parents refused to send them to Polish schools, with the unfortunate result that thousands of children stayed away from school altogether. At this point the League of Nations Council was called into consultation, and decided in effect that only such children as knew enough German to follow instruction in that language would be admitted to minority schools. The Council sent a German-Swiss expert to conduct tests, and advised that considerable latitude be shown in interpreting language requirements.

Many children were rejected in the test; some of them have since learned enough German to be admitted to the minority schools; but the Polish Government refuses to consider their applications, asserting that once rejected, always rejected.

Hearings before the World Court from April 15 to April 22 brought out no new aspects in the case, Prof. Erich Kaufman presenting the German arguments and Dr. Jean F. Mrozowski, president of the Supreme Court of Warsaw, outlining Polish contentions. The court opinion is expected in mid-May.

* * *

The second case pending before the Court concerns the Free Zones of Upper Savoy and the District of Gex, but no action is expected for many months, as France and Switzerland are negotiating over the issue.

Another case, between Poland and Lithuania, concerning railway traffic between the two states, is likely to arise this summer. The question involved, forwarded to the Court by the League Council, is whether the Lithuanian Government is obliged to open a certain railway section which is an important link with Poland.

Why any railway should be blocked, or why it should be the subject of international litigation, is puzzling to the lay reader, but behind this incongruous fact lies a tangle of post-war history.

In 1922 a Polish military force, under Marshal Pilsudski, invaded Lithuania, captured Vilna, an important city with cultural roots in both countries, and the Polish state has held it ever since. It has been impossible to convince Poland that Vilna should be returned, and in the intervening years relations between Poland and Lithuania have been strained to the exploding point.

From the Lithuanian point of view, a state of war exists between the two countries, and, although a modus vivendi was worked out by the League of Nations, traffic across the frontier has not yet been untangled. River traffic has been opened up and railways are unused because of the Lithuanian state of war.

The Court will have to state whether existing treaties compel Lithuania to open the railways in question. Several international conventions bind Lithuania, but none with great precision. The Court, assisting the League Council, will attempt to decide whether these obligations are construable to provide for the reopening of Baltic traffic.

* * *

Much favorable comment has been voiced in World Court circles regarding the conscientious work of Frank B. Kellogg, the American judge, who, receiving notification of the present session of the Court while he was in Pasadena, Calif., reached The Hague, ready to sit, within a fortnight's time.

* * *

The Court has not been able to secure the presence of Judge Antonio de Bustamente of Cuba, and Judge Chung Hui-wang of China, but for the rest the Court is complete, with the exception of Judge F. Urrutia of Colombia, who had given his opinion on the German-Polish case as a rapporteur before the League Council, and felt he could not sit as a judge.

It is interesting to note that after the increase in number of regular judges from 11 to 15, which the League Assembly and Council provided in September, the fact that three judges are not present did not necessitate the appointment of deputy judges. There are still 12 judges left, and the necessity for deputy judges arises only when there are less than 11.

As Lithuania has no judge of its nationality among the members of the Court, it has appointed Dr. Vladas Stasinskas, Governor of the Bank of Lithuania, as temporary judge during the railway traffic case between Poland and Lithuania.

SPAIN'S SCHOOLS LIMIT RELIGIOUS TEACHING

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, May 9—A further step has been taken toward removing the Roman Catholic Church from the privileged position it has held for many centuries in Spain. A decree just announced provides that in the future religious instruction shall not be obligatory in primary schools dependent on the state.

Instruction is to be given only to those children whose parents expressly request it. If a school teacher objects to giving religious instruction then it will be given by Roman priests who may volunteer to do this gratis. Meanwhile friction between the church and the Government has been increased by a pastoral letter by Cardinal Segura to which the Minister of Justice has taken exception.

CHILEAN WHEAT CROP SMALLER

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 11 (AP)—The National Statistical Bureau announced that the Chilean wheat harvest this year totaled approximately 21,193,739 bushels, compared with 37,450,000 bushels last year.

Hoover Attainments in Peace Cited in Address by Stimson

State Secretary Outlines Foreign Relation Policy Achievements—Says Nicaraguan Constabulary Will Constitute Bandit Protection

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, May 11—The notable achievements in the cause of peace that President Hoover already has brought about, and the unceasing and earnest efforts he is devoting constantly to furthering international amity and coöperation were cited by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in a nation-wide radio address here Saturday.

The historic London naval conference, with its armament limitation agreement, the note to the signatories of the Kellogg-Briand pact calling on them to urge upon Russia and China a peaceful solution of the railroad controversy between them, the signing of 18 treaties of arbitration and conciliation, and the moderation in the country's Latin-American policy evidenced by the gradual withdrawal of marines from Haiti and Nicaragua were among the outstanding attainments in the President's brilliant foreign policy record noted by Mr. Stimson.

"Peace and its advancement is the motivating influence of the President's foreign policy," Mr. Stimson said. "Every phase ofthe Administration's foreign program is grounded in this basic purpose. And it is because of the President's unswerving adherence to this ideal that the record of his Administration in foreign affairs is so noteworthy in achievements.

"The President early realized that naval competition was a vital obstacle to harmonious relations between the great powers. It was the key-log in the jam which blocked the progress of the peace movement of the world.

"Immediately after his inauguration Mr. Hoover personally took up this subject, and his efforts resulted in the calling of the London Naval Conference, which a year later resulted in a treaty between America, Britain and Japan completely and effectively terminating competition between these three largest naval powers of the world.

Example Is Followed

"The wisdom and effect of this step was at once manifest. Not only were the previously irritated relations between this country and Great Britain immediately smoothed out so that they have since been more cordial and harmonious than for many years past, but, as always happens in these treaties, the example of limitation between these three great powers is steadily bringing pressure to bear upon the rest of the world for a similar limitation.

"France and Italy, who failed in the London conference last year, have been working ever since to achieve a similar agreement; and will, as we hope and believe, eventually be successful. A great stimulus has been given to the prospects for success of the European conference on general disarmament which is set for February of next year. The nations of Europe are today busily engaged in endeavoring to clear up and get out of the way the various controversies and political problems which may jeopardize the success of that movement. Attention has everywhere been focused upon the necessity, as well as the possibilities for good, of the cause of arms limitation."

The State Department's successful efforts to put an end to warfare between Russia and China over the Chinese Eastern Railway were declared by Mr. Stimson to mark a new milestone in the age-old struggle to abolish war.

"When we acted," Mr. Stimson declared, "Russian airplanes were flying over Manchuria dropping bombs on the Chiness forces and Russian infantry and cavalry were in armed conflict with the forces of China. Within a few days thereafter the Russian forces were withdrawn and Russia was protesting that she did not intend war but instead was in negotiation with China. The incipient invasion of Manchuria has ended. I believe that in the perspective of history this incident will loom large as one of the landmarks on the road which nations of the world have traveled toward the elimination of war as an instrument of national policy."

It is not alone in these spectacular events that the President and the State Department are at work effecting the change from warlike to peaceful methods of settling international controversies. Day in and day out the Administration is engaged in this great task.

During the last two years, Mr. Stimson declared, the United States Government has executed 18 arbitration and conciliation treaties, 12 of which are already in force, and the others are awaiting Senate ratification. During the same period, Mr. Stimson further related, under various treaties, six arbitrations have been successfully carried through and decisions reached between the United States on one hand and Germany and Mexico on the other.

German Claims Settled

In the case of Germany, Mr. Stimson said, particularly rapid progress has been made and practically all of some 20,000 claims have been disposed of with awards in favor of American citizens of over $230,000,000.

But the settlement of controversies by arbitration, while the most conspicuous, is by no means the only or even the most effective method of settling and adjudicating differences between nations, Mr. Stimson explained. The State Department, through its ambassadors, ministers, consuls and other agents is working in all parts of the globe endeavoring to smooth away troubles and to adjust grievances.

American relations with its sister republics in this hemisphere is one of the most important types of this kind of quiet, constant good-will work, Mr. Stimson held. Good relations with Latin America, he explained, constitutes one of the cardinal tenets of the President's foreign policy.

Good will and harmony have been retarded by several historic incidents, Mr. Stimson declared. These, however unjustifiable, have nevertheless, he said, damaged American standing and business in these countries.

To the removal and elimination of these factors of ill will and misunderstanding, the State Department, Mr. Stimson declared, is giving its every effort. The Forbes Commission to Haiti initiated a plan looking to the termination of marine occupation. In Nicaragua a native constabulary is being developed to take the place of marines in curbing outlaws.

"In spite of the difficulties that have been and may be caused by outlaw activities in that country," Mr. Stimson said, "we are proceeding, and intend to proceed, with this plan. We have no intention of removing from American citizens in Nicaragua the protection which American citizens in foreign lands are entitled and accustomed to receive under the law of nations.

"By assisting the Government of Nicaragua to organize and train a competent national guard we are furnishing the most effective method of protection against bandits, and at the same time we are recognizing that the bandit problem is one with which the sovereign Government of Nicaragua is primarily concerned and which it is her right and duty primarily to solve."

Always the guiding tenet of the Administration has been Elihu Root's declaration of nearly a quarter of a century ago, Mr. Stimson said. "The established policy of the United States is not to use its army and navy for the collection of debts," Mr. Root declared then, and today it is the rule of the Hoover régime.

SYRIAN CHILD LABOR MEASURE SOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—A strong movement has been set afoot in Syria for the regulation of child labor, the principal aim being to secure the introduction of legislation which will forbid employment of children under the age of 12, restrict employment between the ages of 12 and 16 to work during the day only, and limit such work to eight hours.

The beautiful brassware and inlaid furniture for which Damascus has been known ever since the times of Saladin is to a large extent the work of child labor. One brassware factory in Damascus is said to employ more than 300 children under the age of 14, many of them only five or six years old. They work every day of the week from 10 to 16 hours in low, badly ventilated buildings and earn from 50 Syrian piasters (41 cents) to 150 piasters ($1.23) a week.

France to Have Chair of Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 9—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was reëlected president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at the spring meeting of the board of trustees on May 7.

The endowment has made a grant of $5000 to the Institute of Comparative Law of the University of Lyon, France, to establish a chair for the study of the organization of peace. It will be installed May 10, it was announced. It will be similar to the Chaire Carnegie in the European Center of the Carnegie Endowment in Paris and the Carnegie Chair in the Hochschule fur Politik in Berlin.

Henry Kittredge Norton has been appointed to go to South America immediately for the endowment, the announcement said, to study political and economic developments in the principal South American countries and to report to the trustees as to what additional steps may be taken by them to promote international understanding and international coöperation.

Powers of Catalan Régime Reduced

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID, May 9—Col. Francisco Macia's government in Catalonia, which commenced as a cabinet and was then reduced to the "Council of the Generality," has now been brought down by a decree issued today to the status of an ordinary provincial council. This decree makes it clear that the supreme authority in Barcelona is to be the civil governor, who is to be appointed by the central government.

The decree also lays down the manner in which the statute concerning the position Catalonia is to occupy in the republic is to be handled.

This statute is to be drafted by representatives of the different town councils in Catalonia and then submitted to a popular plebiscite. After this, if approved, it is to be presented to Parliament as an official measure of the central Government.

SPAIN BARS TROTZKY

ISTAMBUL, Turkey, May 11 (AP)—The Spanish Government Saturday notified Turkish authorities that it would be unable, at the present time, to admit Leon Trotsky, Russian exile, into Spain.

CARNEGIE FUND ARRANGES VISIT BY CHAMBERLAIN

Former British Foreign Minister to Help Push Peace Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 11—Sir Austen Chamberlain, formerly British Foreign Secretary, will come to the United States next fall as the guest of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, according to a statement Saturday by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the endowment. Sir Austen, who coöperated with Aristide Briand and the late Dr. Gustave Stresemann in effecting the pacts of Locarno, will speak on international subjects before a number of American universities and societies, Dr. Butler said, his visit being pursuant of the aims of the endowment to encourage the study of international economic problems and the support of every movement for international coöperation.

Simultaneously Dr. Butler announced that the endowment will turn $705,594 during the coming year into educational channels looking toward world understanding, coöperation and peace, as the result of action taken by the trustees at their annual meeting last week. Dr. Butler stressed, however, that international peace was the sole objective of the endowment's activities and that it must not be looked upon as a money-granting corporation.

"It is quite useless to apply to the Carnegie Endowment for subventions in aid of other undertakings, however admirable," he said, "since the endowment has no such funds for such purposes and it is not organized to that end."

Uses to which the total appropriation voted by the trustees will be put were listed by Dr. Butler as: $67,444 for the secretary's office and sundry purposes connected with the general administration and the work of the library of the endowment; $381,600 for the division of intercourse and education; $173,350 for the division of international law; $23,200 for the division of economics and history, and $80,000 for emergencies which the executive committee may be called upon to meet during the year within the scope of the work of any one of the endowment divisions. As part of the work of the division of intercourse and education, he said, the trustees authorized the payment of $25,000 to the Friedensakademie, being established in Berlin as a memorial to Dr. Stresemann.

The chief activities of the endowment during 1931 will include, Dr. Butler stated, support and coöperation with the movement among the Balkan states for the study of their economic problems looking toward a joint solution of them; coöperation in preparations for the 1932 world disarmament conference, and the assembling of information for improved enabling legislation affecting the nationality of women.

The 135 volumes of the endowment's Economic History of the World, in preparation under the direction of Dr. James T. Shotwell, head of the division of economics and history, is now nearing completion, Dr. Butler said. This work is expected to stand as a permanent source of information for estimates of the economic accompaniments and effects of the World War.

Market Union Opposition Called Prosperity Delay

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Resistance of private interests to unification of the world market and to freer circulation of merchandise is thwarting the return of prosperity in Europe, William Martin, of the Journal de Genève, declares in the international conciliation document made public last week by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

Mr. Martin sums up his observations thus: "Statesmen worthy of that name understand perfectly the remedy which might bring back prosperity to Europe . . . but they feel themselves powerless to apply the remedy."

European problems are world wide in their significance, Mr. Martin points out. The war upset the old economic order, he says, not only by wasting enormous wealth but also by developing industrial production in countries which previously depended on others. Thus, Mr. Martin declares, Europe, already overindustrialized before the war, found itself with considerably increased means of production.

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LAW INSTITUTE STRUGGLES WITH AIR STATUTES

Question of Airplane's Right to Fly Over Private Land Debated

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—Members of the American Law Institute at its final session Saturday debated the involved question of whether an airplane trespasses when it flies over private land.

Prof. Edward Sampson Thurson of Harvard, who presented a tentative draft of the restatement of the law in torts, said the few court decisions had almost uniformly held that flying over private land was a trespass.

This view was protested, however, by a delegation led by John C. Cooper of Jacksonville, Fla., member of the American Bar Association Committee on Aeronautical Law.

He took the position that court decisions were in error in view of the importance of airplane development. He also attacked a provision of the uniform statutes for aeronautics, already adopted in several states, which provides that the owner of an airplane is responsible for any damage it causes, regardless of who pilots the plane.

Judge Learned Hand of New York said it was evident the owner of property had some rights where the air over his land was concerned, adding these rights would have to be determined.

The question was referred back to committees for further study. The institute is engaged in a clarification and simplification of common law—a task which has been under way nine years and is still far from completion.

Miss Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, told members of the institute at a banquet ending the meeting that efforts to educate the younger generation would lose effect "unless we can do better in handling our social problems."

"Law and education are two of the great conservative forces of the world," she said. "Both are concerned with the development of good citizenship. The generation now growing up cannot fail to be impressed more by what we do, than by our precepts, or by our efforts for their welfare."

SOVIET PEASANTS HELD TO QUOTA IN TIMBER TRACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the war, but about their inability adequately to exchange their pay for goods.

Karelia, like other parts of the Soviet Union, suffers from a severe goods shortage, so that the rationing system prevails. Timber workers can spend only a fractional part of their wages for goods, although most of them are able to buy the felt boots and warm coats necessary for work in the forests. The average daily ration, for which the worker pays a small sum, consists of 2 lbs. of black bread, ½ lb. of salt fish, a small quantity of grits, and a very minute allotment of tea and sugar. The crowded, dimly-lit barracks were wooden structures provided with hard bunks. They were well heated, if not over-heated, and their cleanliness varied with the character of the inmates.

Scattered through the camps were rough little clubhouses, sometimes equipped with radio, which were capable of use for an evening's entertainment. Karelia suffers from an acute labor shortage, intensified this year because it was able to hire only 8000 laborers from other parts of Russia against last year's 50,000.

According to an official Government report, some 90,000 people, almost one-third the population of Karelia, worked at the timber industry last year and this year's requirements are even greater due to the shortage of outside aid and the increased program of output, which demands the felling of 11,000,000 cubic meters of timber, against last year's 8,500,000.

Widespread Recruiting

Consequently while the state timber trusts have imported heavy tractors, built ice-roads, and carried out other measures designed to increase productivity, the local Soviets have to recruit for lumber work all able-bodied persons of both sexes above the age of 14 not indispensably engaged elsewhere. Characteristic in this connection is the resolution of the Communist Party Committee in the Karelian capital, Petrozavodsk, demanding the establishment of everyday control over the population going into the woods, and instructing the local Soviets to take "administrative and social measures" against absentees from work.

Many peasants told me they had received a paper from the local Soviet giving a definite figure of exactly how much timber they should fell. While these figures were called "self-obligations" and were apparently voted during village meetings, local Communists and Soviet authorities probably exerted considerable influence, and several peasants seemed more convinced of the obligatory than the voluntary character of these undertakings, saying that failure to comply with the figure would lead to fines or other penalties.

With the kulaks or richer peasants there is no pretense of voluntariness. Several newspaper items confirm the practice of handing over for court trial kulaks who fail to carry out the "firm tasks" or definite working assignments which the local Soviet gives them. I asked the Karelian Premier, Edward Guling, how he would define these "firm tasks" and he replied that they were a tax in kind. Of course the whole system of regimenting labor, which is not peculiar to Karelia, but exists in greater or less degree throughout the Soviet Union following the development of the labor shortage last year, is susceptible to varying interpretations, according to the political sympathies of the observer.

Prison Camps Inaccessible

Besides the ordinary timber camps, which I visited quite freely, there are various camps and barracks where Gay-Pay-Oo prisoners are confined, both in Karelia and in the neighboring Solovetzky Islands.

These camps are under the management of the so-called "Uslag" with headquarters in the town of Kem, opposite the Solovetzky Islands. It proved impossible to gain access to these camps. Karelian officials having no control over them and a direct request presented to the Uslag authorities meeting with curt refusal. It is officially denied that any export timber is produced in these camps, and from unofficial, besides official, sources I gained the impression that the majority of prisoners are or soon will be employed in the construction of a canal between the White and the Baltic Seas, cutting across Karelia and utilizing the numerous large lakes and rivers of the country.

It is not improbable that the double factor of intensive agitation abroad against alleged employment of forced labor for export lumber, and the domestic labor shortage, may have induced the Soviet authorities to adopt the policy of employing persons whose convict status is undeniable for projects of internal significance alone However, until the policy of denying access or even information about these camps to independent observers ceases, knowledge regarding the kind of work done in these camps and the conditions under which it is performed must remain vague and conjectural.

No Problem of firewood

One instinctively calls this sparsely populated region of northwestern Russia, which extends beyond the Arctic Circle, "The Land of Forests." Almost two-thirds of Karelia's extensive area of 143,340 square kilometers is covered with woods, in which pine, fir and spruce predominate, and even the intensive exploitation of the timber resources of the country, which has been going on during the last two or three years, has only scratched the surface. It is lack of labor, not lack of trees, that places a certain limit upon Karelia's development.

Everything in this country seems to be made of wood; the log and frame houses in the villages, where, because of the cold climate, peasants live with chickens, pigs, calves and other domestic animals; the houses in the capital, Petrozavodsk, located on the shore of the large Lake Onega, even the building which houses the government offices and the towering uncouth statue of Lenin, formed out of wooden blocks, which stands in the courtyard outside this building. Karelia is one of the few parts of the Soviet Union where the problem of firewood is not apt to become acute during the winter months.

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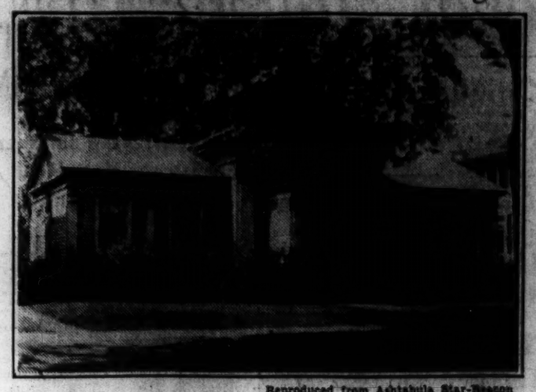

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Burglar Displays Genuine Sentiment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir James Erskine, lately Member of Parliament for Westminster, has just had an unusual experience with a burglar, showing that proper sentiment is to be found in the most unexpected places.

Sir James has had returned to him an old locket recently stolen from his house in Eccleston Square, London. The locket was a family heirloom handed down from its original owner, Anne, Countess of Kellie, who was Sir James's great-great-great grandmother.

Sir James said: "The burglar broke open my old family desk with a lever from my tool chest, and took this locket, which bore a label in my handwriting, 'My great-great-great grandmother.'

"Now it has been returned, carefully wrapped in tissue paper and inclosed in two envelopes. I do not know what the motive was in returning it, but I expect the burglar's wife said to him, 'Poor old Sir James, he might value this. Let's send it back.'

"I am very glad he took her advice."

HOLLAND ANNOUNCES INDIAN APPOINTMENT

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE, May 11—Announcement is made of the appointment of Dr. Bonifacius Cornelis de Longe as Governor-General of the Netherlands India in succession to Dr. Cornelis Dirk de Graeff, who is about to retire. The appointee is a Conservative.

Dr. de Longe is expected to follow the main lines of policy of his predecessor, who was Ambassador to Washington from 1922 to 1926.

GANZ TO TOUR NATION

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Rudolph Ganz, former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, announced yesterday that he will tour the East and middle West next fall with 25 musicians, to be known as the National Little Symphony Orchestra. He said his decision to organize the group was brought about by rapidly increasing public interest in the type of music that can be presented only by an ensemble of this character.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

ASHTABULA, O.—Progress of the local Christian Science organization was traced in the Ashtabula Star-Beacon in a report of the dedication of First Church of Christ, Scientist, located on Division Street, this city. The account in part follows:

"When Christian Science first was presented in Ashtabula a number of persons started meeting together in different homes to read the Lesson-Sermon. Later they decided to rent a room on Main Street, located on the third floor of the Morrison Building, where the first public service was held.

"A society was organized in the year 1904, and due to an increase in membership, this group rented the Baptist Chapel, at the corner of Park and Division Streets, where the Sunday school and reading room were started in 1905. Services were held there for a period. On May 15, 1907, a special meeting was held, at which time it was voted to organize into a church.

"An application was made to the secretary of state for a charter, and on May 24, 1907, a special meeting was called for the purpose of incorporation under the state law, the church to be known as First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ashtabula, Ohio. It was organized with 11 members. At this time the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church was purchased and moved to a lot on Elm Street which was leased from John Ducro's Sons.

"In the summer of 1921 the church building on Elm Street was sold, and on Sept. 15, 1921, the property on Division Street was purchased for a permanent church home. Plans were made for the remodeling of the building, and the church was ready for occupancy in April, 1922."

ITALY HONORS PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The King of Italy has decorated 13 foreign journalists in Rome. Among those honored were Hudson Hawley of the Associated Press of America; Paul Cromelin, Rome correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor; Maxwell Macartney of The Times, London, Ian Munro of the Morning Post, London, and three German correspondents, Ludwig Stein, Gustav Eberlein and Robert Hodel. Decorations were also bestowed on two Swiss, one French, one Austrian, one Polish and one Belgian journalists.

Herr Stein was made Commendatore of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazzarus; Mr. Macartney, Mr. Munro, Herr Eberlein, Herr Hodel, M. Vaucher and M. Blanc were made Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy; the others were made Officers of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

These honors, recommended by Benito Mussolini, Premier, and Dino Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were given as a mark of appreciation on the part of the Italian Government for the journalistic work performed by each of them in the Italian capital during many years.

Standardization Saving Millions

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Standardization goes on apace in American industry, bringing savings of millions of dollars in the reduction of wasteful practices and the improvement of product.

Adoption of standard parts, standard qualities and standard methods save the automobile industry more than $750,000,000 annually, the Society of Automotive Engineers has estimated.

Take a little thing like a hexagonal head cap screw—purchasers used to pay $50 per 100 for them in small lots because of the multitude of sizes that manufacturers were forced to make to satisfy industry's demands. They were standardized, and now the cost is but $9 per 100.

The leather belts that turn the wheels of America's many machines cost about $30,000,000 a year, which, says the American Standards Association, is $7,000,000 too much. Seven millions can be saved by adoption of the specifications now being worked out by the association.

The American Mining Congress has just undertaken the technical direction of an effort to eliminate waste in one of the most costly items of coal mine equipment—coal mine cars—by means of standardization of design and materials.

Ford Museum Gets Two Carloads of Carriages

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Fine old carriages and equipment presented by Mrs. Albert Eliphalet Mitchell recently to the Ford Antique Museum at Dearborn, Mich., will fill two freight cars.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell loved riding, and it was not until five years ago that they disposed of their last steeds, two pedigreed Kentucky saddle and accommodation horses and two coach horses.

The vehicles included in the gift were built in the '70s and '80s.

BUMPER CROP REPORTED FOR WHEAT IN U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

yield of 15.7 bushels in 1930 and a 10-year average yield of 14.9 bushels.

Foreign crop prospects made public by the Department of Agriculture several days ago showed that the acreage sown to winter wheat for the 1931 harvest in the 11 foreign countries that have reported to date is 114,347,000 acres, compared with 112,294,000 acres in 1930. Decreases in acreage sown to winter wheat in the case of North America and North Africa, the department stated, are about offset by increases in Europe and India. The International Institute of Agriculture reported acreage in Spain at 10,872,000 acres for 1931, the largest on record in that country.

Russia was not included in these earlier figures due to lack of definite information. On the basis of reports now available Russia's spring sowing up to April 25 amounted to 16,793,000 acres, as compared to 68,442,000 acres sown on the same date last year.

The area sown to wheat alone on that date was placed at 9,227,000 acres compared with 26,788,000 acres a year ago. This represents 13 per cent of the 1931 "plan," whereas the acreage sown to the corresponding time last year was about 47 per cent of the 1930 spring wheat area planned.

The official "plan" calls for the sowing this spring of 69,188,000 acres to wheat; 17,197,000 acres to barley; 44,478,000 acres to oats; 12,849,000 acres to corn; and 12,106,000 acres to sunflower seed.

In making public the winter wheat condition figures, the crop-reporting board said:

"The condition of winter wheat in the United States on May 1 is reported at the high figure of 90.3 per cent of normal, compared with 76.7 per cent on May 1, 1930, and a 10-year average condition of 82.1 per cent on May 1. The abandonment of acreage to May 1 is small, being reported at 3.7 per cent of the sown acreage, compared with 10.9 per cent for the 1930 crop and a 10-year average abandonment of 12.2 per cent.

"The condition of 90.3 on May 1 indicates a crop of about 652,902,000 bushels, compared with 604,237,000 bushels produced in 1930, and a five-year average production of 547,427,000 bushels. The yield per acre indicated is 16.1 bushels, compared with a realized yield of 15.7 bushels in 1930 and a 10-year average yield of 14.9 bushels.

"The acreage of winter wheat remaining for harvest on May 1 is estimated to be 40,432,000 acres, as compared with 38,608,000 acres harvested in 1930, and a five-year average of 36,466,000 acres. The revised estimate of acreage sown in the fall of 1930 for harvest in 1931 is 41,993,000 acres.

American Agricultural Exports Up, Prices Down

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP)—American agricultural exports this year may exceed imports for the first time since 1926.

The value of both, however, probably will touch one of the lowest levels in recent years.

Figures compiled by the Agricultural Department for nine months—July to March—show exports of principal commodities totaling $879,858,000 as against $868,606,000 imports.

For the corresponding period last year imports were $1,449,239,000 and exports of $1,312,279,000. Since 1926 the excess of imports has averaged $300,000,000 with the totals of both near $2,000,000,000.

Department economists decline to say definitely whether this year's trend is due to higher tariffs, lower prices and decreased purchasing power or whether the imports deficiency might be erased in the remaining quarter of the year.

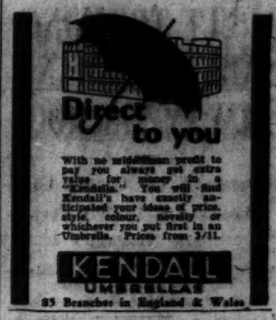
They do say, however, that it seems likely the present indicated balance will continue until July.

Some decreases in principal exports as compared with last year include:

Meats, $37,117,000, against $58,294,000; wheat, including flour, $96,284,000, against $157,870,000; cotton, $367,071,000, against $602,153,000; lard, $50,321,000, against $74,943,000; oils and fats, $60,171,000, against $87,925,000; wood products, $48,902,000, against $84,921,000.

Import decreases for the same period include:

Hides and skins, $45,898,000, against $97,512,000; pickled, salted and other pork, $447,000, against $659,000; coffee, $144,758,000, against $200,895,000; sugar, $79,370,000, against $110,555,000; crude rubber, $73,446,000, against $151,852,000; wood products, $29,418,000, against $50,620,000.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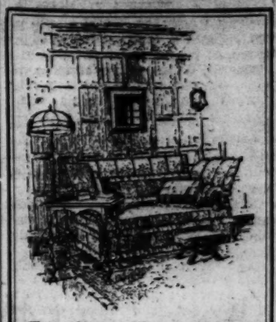

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Drawer Table in oak. When closed 2'9"x2'6". When open 2'9"x4'6". Four small chairs to match, with loose seat covers in good quality cloth. Also one carver's chair. The entire suite finished in nut-brown shade.

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Chairs, each £1.5.6
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TILDEN COMES FROM BEHIND

Trounces Richards Easily After Dropping the First Set

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden, still the old master of tennis, trounced his youthful rival, Vincent Richards, Saturday night in the first of their series of matches for the world's professional tennis championship. The scores were 5—7, 6—0, 6—1, 6—3.

The tennis lesson that Richards threatened to hand his one-time "tutor" turned out to be a boomerang as a gallery of nearly 12,000 spectators in the big arena watched Tilden outplay and outgeneral the 28-year-old New Yorker with an artistic display of court tactics.

The large and quite fashionable gallery roared in appreciation as Big Bill, after a shaky session that cost him the first set, settled down to administer a thorough licking to Richards.

The outcome was never in doubt after Tilden took complete command of the proceedings in the second set. Big Bill's cannonball service was close to its old-time championship standards as he clicked off a total of 14 aces.

Off his backhand, Tilden was invincible. Most of his amazing total of 40 placements was registered by the old master's cross-court backhand.

Tilden's driving and control were so effective that he not only kept Richards from making any kind of stand at his favorite net position, but had the younger man almost constantly on the run.

Richards's famous volley was conspicuous by its absence, and his service after the first set was more of a liability than an asset. Vinny seldom got his first ball in, and this was a big factor in keeping him on the defensive.

Tilden turned the match into a route by winning 12 out of 13 games in the second and third sets, and he successfully repulsed Richards's gallant attempt to rally in the final set. Richards scored a break through Tilden's delivery—his second of the match—to square accounts at the outset of this set, but the spurt was short lived. Richards made some marvelous recoveries, but was effective only in such flashes as he showed in thrice aceing Tilden to take his own service at love in the seventh game.

Richards's service was pierced seven times in the last three sets. Vinny, although 10 years younger than Bill, displayed considerably less stamina and at times played listlessly.

The stroke analysis of the match follows:

	A.	P.	O.	N.	D.F.
Tilden	14	40	36	34	2
Richards	5	14	30	34	4

Tilden's victory, in the same setting that started him off on his victorious tour with Karel B. Kozeluh, added the necessary flourish to make Promoter Jack Curley's latest tennis show an artistic as well as financial success. The "gate" was estimated at more than $40,000.

The second match of the series between Tilden and Richards will be played May 12 at Boston, followed by matches at Philadelphia, May 14, and Chicago, May 17. The fifth, if needed, will be played in New York.

Frank T. Hunter and J. Emmet Paré of Chicago divided a preliminary bout.

In two sets of hard-driving play, Hunter took the first set at 7—5 and Paré the second, 6—4.

In the doubles match, Tilden and Hunter defeated Richards and Bobby Sellar, 7—5.

INDIANA DEFEATS PURDUE NINE, 12-8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 11—Scoring eight runs on three hits in the seventh inning the Indiana University baseball team defeated Purdue here Saturday by a score of 12 to 8. Claron Veller '31, Indiana pitcher, struck out 14 Purdue batters and held them to seven hits and four bases on balls.

M. G. May '32, with a single and a triple, and C. A. Wright '32, E. A. Rea '32 and H. A. Koenig '33 with two singles each, were best with the bat for Indiana, while J. W. Fleming '33 hit two singles for Purdue. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	0	2	0	1	1	0	8	0	x—	12	11	3
Purdue	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	0—	8	7	4

Batteries—Veller and Rea for Indiana; Palo, Schupp and Duff for Purdue. Umpires—Jenson and Jenson. Time—1h. 55m.

BADGER PITCHER BEATS HAWKEYES 2-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., May 11—J. F. Powers '31 held University of Iowa to four hits here Saturday afternoon and University of Wisconsin won its second Big Ten Conference baseball game of the season, 2 to 1.

Only in the second inning were the Hawkeyes able to score, their lone run resulting from a double by O. E. Nelson '31, and a single by L. H. Frigo '33. A. C. Cuisinier '33, produced two timely singles that scored the tying and winning runs in the third and fifth innings. F. H. Stempel '33, started in the box for Iowa, but was relieved in the sixth by H. R. Bush '33. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wisconsin	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	8	2
Iowa	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	0

Batteries—Poser and Griswold for Wisconsin; Stempel, Bush and Nelson for Iowa. Umpires—Schuler and Naperstek.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Annapolis 8, Penn State 1.
Beaver College 3, New York 2.
Brown 9, Boston College 0.
Columbia 9, M. I. T. 0.
Holy Cross 6, Boston 3.
Illinois 7, Wisconsin 2.
North Carolina 7, Harvard 2.
Princeton 8, Williams 1.
Rutgers 7, Stevens Tech 2.
Springfield 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
St. Joseph's 4, Drexel 3.
Swarthmore 9, Delaware 0.
Union 5, Colgate 4.
Villanova 6, Bucknell 1.
Virginia 5, Baltimore C. C. 4.
West Chester T. 5, Penn M. C. 0.
West Point 5, Lehigh 0.
Yale 9, Pennsylvania 0.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Army 2342, N. Y. Stock Exchange 2216.
Cornell 4½, Union 1½.

Sixth Challenge To Come in September

By the Associated Press

London, May 11

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S sixth challenge for the America Cup will be made in September, he told the Daily Mail today in an eighty-first birthday interview given aboard his steam yacht, the Erin, at Southampton. The race, he added, would take place within 12 months of the issue of the challenge.

The veteran yachtsman retains complete confidence in his ability to capture the cup. "I must get that old mug back," he said.

YANKS HITTING THE BALL HARD

Take Lead in Race—Indians, Senators Have Slumped

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	12	8	.600
Philadelphia	10	7	.588
Cleveland	12	10	.545
Detroit	12	11	.522
Washington	11	11	.500
Boston	9	11	.450
Chicago	9	11	.450
St. Louis	6	12	.333

RESULTS MAY 9

Boston 5, Cleveland 1.
New York 13, Chicago 9.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 4.
Washington-Detroit, rain.

RESULTS MAY 10

Boston 9, Cleveland 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 4 (12 innings).
New York at Chicago—rain.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (two games)—rain.

The collapse of the Cleveland Indians and Washington Senators is the most prominent occurrence in the American League race during the week just passed. Seven days ago the Indians were in first place, with a lead of 1½ games over the Senators. Both clubs have hit a slump, however, and Joe McCarthy now has his New York Yankees leading, while the Philadelphia Athletics are close behind in second place. Cleveland is third and Detroit fourth. Washington leads the second division with 11 victories and the same number of defeats. Boston and Chicago are tied for sixth position and the St. Louis Browns bring up the rear.

The Yankees are hitting the ball hard, and when this is so, the other clubs in the circuit had better watch out. Ruth is back in the game and hitting well over the .400 mark. Gehrig, Chapman, Lary, Combs, Lazzeri and Reese are all hitting the ball hard and often. The Yanks took their series with the Senators and then opened their stay in Chicago with a victory. Now if McCarthy can work his pitchers to advantage, the club may stay right up there.

Connie Mack has his Athletics creeping up on the leaders. Simmons, Foxx, Cochrane, Haas and Dykes have all hit the ball hard in recent games, which means that the club is not likely to drop back again. Earnshaw has turned in two good victories of late and he is apparently on his way to 20 triumphs or more. The work of George "Rube" Walberg has given Manager Mack a third reliable starting pitcher and greatly strengthened the club's chances of making it three pennants in a row.

The Indians are in a bad slump at present. The hard hitting that kept the club in the thick of the race for a time last season has dropped below standard. No doubt it will not remain there, as slumps usually are overcome in a short time. The Red Sox came along and gave the Indians three stinging defeats, to knock them out of first place. Manager Peckinpaugh has not found his pitching right either. The Boston Club drove Ferrell out of the box in the first inning of one of their games, a feat which is not usually accomplished against the young right-hander.

Detroit took three out of four from the White Sox, but was stopped in its tracks by the Senators. The Tigers have not shown enough strength to be a pennant contender, but will be troublesome throughout the season. Dale Alexander, veteran first baseman, is leading the attack with a mark over .400. Manager Bucky Harris was given good pitching against the White Sox, but could not do much against Washington after the first game.

Washington's record for the week was three victories and four defeats. They were unable to stop the heavy hitting of the Yankees and lost two games in New York. Earl Whitehill held them in check while his team mates, the Tigers, found Lloyd Brown for enough hits to open the series with a triumph. The Senators, like the Indians, have slumped to some extent, but are not expected to remain that way for long.

The Red Sox have begun to hit and their pitchers are working smoothly. Shauno Collins, manager of the Boston club, insisted at the very beginning of the season that his Red Sox would not finish in last place, but would not attempt to say where they would place. Boston fans have every reason to believe that the Sox will finish higher than last, judging by recent games. There is a punch in the lineup and of course the pitching is there.

Chicago which is tied with Boston, has not shown much improvement over last season. Smead Jolley, a hard hitter, is still out of the game and his presence is missed. Ted Lyons has not been able to work in the box and that is another handicap to Manager Bush. Perhaps when these two men get back the club will leave its slump. The Browns still lack the punch and will probably stay where they are most of the season.

CANADA SELECTS CUP TEAM

TORONTO, May 11 (AP)—A team of three veterans and one youngster will represent Canada in its Davis Cup tennis contest with the United States, starting May 21 at Montreal. After three days of trials, the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association selected Marcel Rainville and Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Montreal, Gilbert Nunns of Toronto and Walter Martin of Regina for the team. Rainville, Wright and Nunns are all veterans of Davis Cup play, but Martin is a newcomer. On the last day of the trials Saturday Rainville again defeated Dr. Wright, 5—7, 6—8, 8—6, 6—2, 6—4; Martin won from Charles W. Leslie, Montreal, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2, and Nunns conquered Dr. Arthur W. Ham, 6—4, 6—2, 4—6, 6—6.

BRAVES TAKE THIRD PLACE

Cubs Lose Two in Row to Giants and Drop Back

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	14	3	.824
New York	14	6	.700
Boston	12	8	.600
Chicago	11	8	.579
Pittsburgh	10	12	.455
Philadelphia	8	12	.400
Brooklyn	8	14	.364
Cincinnati	2	16	.111

RESULTS MAY 9

Boston 4, Cincinnati 2.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 4, Pittsburgh 2.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 3 (first game).
Philadelphia 5, Brooklyn 1 (second game).

RESULTS MAY 10

New York 5, Chicago 0.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati at Boston (two games)—rain.
Other clubs not scheduled.

Only one change is shown in the National League standing when the present one is compared with that of one week ago. The improved Boston Braves are in third place, while seven days ago they were fourth. When the Chicago Cubs lost to the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds on Sunday they dropped back one place and the Braves moved up, although unable to play themselves because of rain. The St. Louis Cardinals are still out in front, at present enjoying a lead of 1½ games over the Giants. The New Yorkers are two full games ahead of the Braves. The second division includes Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati, in that order.

Gabby Street took his Cardinals over to Pittsburgh during the week and there they won three straight from the Pirates, the first a 13-inning affair. The Cardinals are showing the consistent all-round ability that gave them a pennant last season, with not any one player standing out, but with most every man coming through in the pinch. The Cards lost Jim Bottomley for a brief spell, but when he is not in the line-up, Jim Collins, star first baseman with the Rochester club last year, can step in and take part in the heavy hitting. The club's pitching continues to be of a high standard.

Over in New York, Manager John McGraw has shown the other National League clubs real pitching in recent games, which means that the Giants are going to be right in the thick of the pennant battle. The Giants have the hitting and are strong in the fielding department, but the pitching was expected to hold them back. The work of Fred Fitzsimmons has been especially pleasing to Manager McGraw. Clarence Mitchell has also turned in several brilliant victories. McGraw's two star left-handers, Carl Hubbell and Bill Walker are likewise in mid-season form. Johnny Vergez, the recruit third baseman, is not only fielding as a veteran would, but is also hitting. Lindstrom seems at home in the outfield.

The Braves broke even with the Phillies and then opened their series with the Reds by scoring a triumph. The club has power at the bat and its pitching is of a high standard. Manager Bill McKechnie has indicated that his club will be right up there in the battle for the pennant, even though it was not figured to be.

Rogers Hornsby led his Chicago Cubs to three straight over the Reds, but experienced difficulty when they traveled to the Polo Grounds to engage with the Giants. The batting of Hornsby continues to be the bright spot in Chicago's playing to date, and if his big stick-work can be had during most of the 154 games, the added punch should place the Cubs on top. Charlie Root has looked the best among the pitchers.

The Pirates have been experiencing difficulty with their pitching of late. Except for perhaps one or two exceptions, the club has been hitting well, but the boxmen have not held the opposition from scoring too often. The Phillies, while in Boston, took two out of four games from the Braves and looked much better than they did at any time last year. Burt Shotton has molded together a better pitching staff, and little or no hitting has been sacrificed. The club may not do much battling for the pennant, but it certainly will cause plenty of trouble around the top of the second division.

Brooklyn has not entirely left its slump and is still in seventh place. Manager Robinson's players have looked much better lately than they did at the very beginning of the season, but they are still not "clicking" in a manner that would carry them to the first division. The Reds appear hopeless, at least as far as the first division is concerned. To date they have only won two games. The recent addition of Harvey Hendrick to the lineup has added considerable strength, but the club as a whole lacks the all-round strength that makes a consistent winner.

MISS TURNBULL WINS "PNF" CUP

GARDONE, Riviera, Italy, May 11 (AP)—Loretta Turnbull, 18-year-old youngster from Monrovia, Calif., a freshman in the Citrus Junior College, captured the Fascist Party's "PNF" Cup in the international speedboat meet organized by the poet, Gabrielle D'Annunzio, yesterday. The California girl came from behind after apparently being out of the race and in dashing style pushed her outboard motorboat, Sunkissed Kid VI from a trailing position into second place. In another circuit she would have passed the finish line first. As it turned out, her average time for yesterday and Saturday, when she won the first heat of the "PNF" competition, gave her the trophy. Miss Turnbull's time for the seven rounds of the four-kilometer circuit was 31m. 2 3-5s. The winner of the heat, Agostino Lanfranchi, finished in 30m. 34 4-5s., but Miss Turnbull's total time for two heats, 24 kilometers Saturday and 28 yesterday, was 53m. 1s., compared to Lanfranchi's 57m. 26 1-5s.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULTS

Annapolis 18, Lehigh 1.
Boston L. C. 6, Tufts 4.
C. C. N. Y. 11, Squadron C 3.
Cornell 4, Hobart 1.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
Johns Hopkins 20, Syracuse 0.
Pennsylvania 15, Lafayette 2.
Rutgers 9, Princeton 2.
Springfield 10, Williams 2.
St. John's (Md.), 3, Maryland 2.
Union 14, L. I. U. 1.
West Point 4, Swarthmore 0.
Yale 13, Dartmouth 1.

BILLY ARNOLD WINS RACE

LANGHORNE, Pa., May 11 (AP)—Billy Arnold, leader of the A. A. A. automobile racers in 1930, Saturday won the 100-mile race on the dirt track here. His time was 77m. 10s. The 25-mile consolation race was won by Al Aspen, veteran Philadelphia racer. Henry Turgeon, Pawtucket, R. I., finished fourth.

Spectacular Raid On Athletic Marks

FRESNO, Calif., May 11 (AP)—In a spectacular raid on track and field records, western athletic stars here bettered two world's records; broke a national intercollegiate mark and equaled the accepted world's best time in the 100-yard dash. The fifth annual running of the West Coast Relays Saturday night brought about the greatest onslaught on times ever witnessed in this section.

A new national interscholastic mark in the men's broad jump paved the way. It was made by Floyd Wilson of Riverdale (Cal.) Union High School, who leaped 23ft. 10⅝in. The former mark of 23ft. 7in. was made by P. Styles of the Culver (Ind.) Military Academy in 1913.

Class A and B events provided more thrills. The University of Southern California's four-man team reeled off the 440-yard relay in 40.8s. The recognized world's record is 41s., established by the Newark Athletic Club at Lincoln, Neb., July 4, 1927.

Cheering hardly had ceased following the feat of the Southern California boys when Stanford's crack team exceeded the world's record in the mile relay. They sped around the oval in 3m. 12.6s., to lop .8s. off the time made in 1928 by a picked team of Americans. Frank C. Wyckoff, Southern California's speedster, equaled the accepted world's record time of 9.5 in winning the 100-yard dash. Wyckoff's time tied the mark now held by Eddie Toland, University of Michigan star.

However, Wyckoff already has bettered this time. Last year he ran the 100 in 9.4, a time that has been approved by the National A. A. U.

Southern California's team bettered another national intercollegiate record in the 480-yard shuttle hurdle relay. The four-man squad composed of Berry, Billis, Brignola and Stokes raced over the sticks in 1m. 6s. The old mark was held by the University of Illinois. It was 1m. 10.5s., made in 1930.

Team honors were carried off by Southern California for the fourth time. The Trojans scored 72 1-3 points to win by a comfortable margin over the second place Los Angeles Athletic Club squad, which posted a total of 51 points. Stanford's Indians, winners of the first meet in 1927 and runners-up in Southern California in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. last year, ran a close third with 49 1-3.

OVER 200 GOLFERS ENTER BRITISH OPEN

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., May 11 (AP)—The draw for the British open golf championship, to begin June 1 at Carnoustie, was issued today, revealing 214 entries. Thirteen are Americans, five Argentines, one from Colombia and one from Manila. Representatives of Australia, Germany, France and India also will play.

While Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen and Jim Barnes will be absent from the list of American challengers, there will be a strong group, including Gene Sarazen, Johnny de Paulo, Johnny Farrell, Joe Turnesa, Joe Kirkwood, Arthur Straub, Tom Maguire, Willie Hunter, Tony Manero, MacDonald Smith, Tommy Armour, Horton Smith and Joshua Crane.

The draw was divided into two sections, one-half of the competitors to play 18 holes at Carnoustie and the other half to play 18 holes at Barry, June 1. On the second day the groups will switch courses and complete the 36 holes for the qualifying round. One hundred players and those tying for hundredth place will qualify for the championship trophy over 72 holes at Carnoustie on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of June.

CHICAGO SHUTS OUT MICHIGAN TEAM 4-0

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, May 11—University of Chicago scored a 4-to-0 victory over University of Michigan here Saturday in a Big Ten baseball game. Chicago's left-handed pitcher, Roy Henshaw '33, allowed the Wolverines only seven scattered hits and marked up 11 strikeouts. In the ninth with the bases full and two out, Henshaw struck out M. R. Hudson '31, first baseman, to retire the side.

Starting on an error by a Wolverine, the Maroons concentrated their attack on the third inning. C. L. Johnson '33, shortstop, hit a fly that was muffed; C. M. Fish '31, first baseman, doubled; B. J. Johnson '33, centerfielder, singled, and W. J. Urban '31, doubled. Two runs were scored. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	x—	4	14	2
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	7	3

Batteries—Henshaw and Cahill for Chicago; McNeal, McKay, Compton and Diffley for Michigan.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULTS

Amherst 9, Hamilton 0.
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 8, Holy Cross 1.
Iowa 10, De Paul 8.
Michigan 12½, Northwestern 5½.
Notre Dame 17½, Michigan State 3½.
Pennsylvania 7, Brown 2.
Princeton 8½, Brown ½.
Princeton 6½, Williams 2½.
Tufts 4, Bowdoin 3.
West Point 8, Swarthmore 1.
Williams 5, Georgetown 4.
Yale 7½, Georgetown 1½.
Yale 8, Pennsylvania 1.

EGYPTIAN CUP TEAM WINS

HELSINGFORS, Fin., May 11 (AP)—Egypt advanced to the third round of Davis Cup competition by eliminating Finland in their second round tie completed yesterday, 4 matches to 1. Egypt won both of the final singles matches. J. Grandguillot defeated A. Grahn, 3—6, 7—5, 7—5, 6—2, and Wahid conquered B. Grotenfelt, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4. Sunday. Egypt's next foe will be Japan. Saturday the Egyptian doubles team of Grandguillot and Shukri turned in a victory over Grahn and Grotenfelt, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5.

PRINCE AND JURADO WIN

HEDNESFORD, Staffordshire, Eng., May 11 (AP)—The Prince of Wales and Jose Jurado of Argentina yesterday defeated Lord Ednam and Marcus Churio of Argentina in a golf match on the Beau Desert Golf Club course. The game was played on the American aggregate scoring system, to which the Prince was recently introduced in Argentina. Jurado went around in 74. Churio made the same score. The Prince was in good form except for minor mishaps in the rough.

MRS. MUHL WINS TENNIS FINAL

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Mrs. Christian E. Muhl of New York upset Clara Greenspan, also of New York, in the final round of women's singles in the Westchester tennis championships at Briarcliff Lodge Saturday. The scores were 8—6, 8—10, 6—4. Perrine G. Rockafellow and William Aydelotte, former United States indoor champions, won the doubles crown, defeating Melvin H. Partridge and Frank Bonneau, 6—4, 6—6, 6—1.

OREGON EASILY WINS GOLF PLAY

Lemon and Yellow Golfers Take Both Individual and Team Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 11—The University of Oregon golf team made a clean sweep of the northern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, winning both the team honors and the individual scoring honors here Saturday. The University of Washington had the only other complete four-man team entered for the tournament and the Lemon and Yellow defeated its rivals 1258 to 1307.

The University of Montana and Oregon State Agricultural College were represented in the individual play but did not compete for the team laurels.

George E. Will '31, captain of the Oregon team, was low scorer of the day with 305 for 72 holes of medal play. Vincent R. Dolph '32, holder of the Pacific coast title last year, was eliminated by his team mate by two strokes. Will and Dolph were tied at 229 at the end of 54 holes and Kermit Rosen '32, Washington No. 1, was close behind them with 230 but in the final 18 holes Rosen took 84, Dolph 78 and Will 76. The scores:

G. E. Will '31, Oregon	75	77	77	76—	305
V. R. Dolph '32, Oregon	73	76	80	78—	307
Kermit Rosen '32, Wash.	77	74	79	84—	314
H. R. Kincaid '33, Oregon	82	82	77	78—	319
Adolph Levar '33, Wash.	75	85	81	85—	326
C. J. Schaefers '33, Ore.	86	81	81	79—	327
L. Schwager '32, Wash.	83	85	84	78—	330
R. W. Finch '33, Ore. S.	83	82	81	85—	331
D. D. Rossell '31, Wash.	83	84	85	85—	337
R. Lewon '33, Montana	96	86	96	81—	359
D. B. Fitzgerald '33, Mont.	92	99	87	...	*
R. Hocken '32, Ore. S.	96	87	86	...	*

*Did not finish.

ORANGE OARSMEN OUTROW MIDDIES

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 11 (AP)—Orange oarsmen of Syracuse turned the tables on the United States Naval Academy Saturday to make a clean sweep of the three events of their dual regatta on the choppy Severn River. Jim Ten Eyck's men won the varsity, junior varsity and freshman events, all by good margins.

Ten Eyck's varsity led the Middies over the Henley distance of a mile and five sixteenths in 7m. 22s. by a length and a half. His jayvees won in 7m. 36s. by four lengths, and the freshmen by two full lengths in 7m. 48s.

In all three of the races the Middies took the lead at the start, but in each instance the Orangemen soon passed their rivals, increasing their lead to the end. Ten Eyck at the last minute changed his varsity boating. It was the first competition of the year for Syracuse while Navy previously had been beaten by Columbia and had defeated Massachusetts Tech.

FOUR PLAYERS ARE TAKEN IN DRAFT

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Four players from the minor leagues were drafted by National Hockey League clubs at a meeting of the board of governors Saturday.

George S. Lever, Windsor right wing and center, was drafted by the Montreal Maroons and Percy Jackson, Vancouver goalie, by the Chicago Black Hawks. Philadelphia took Doug Young, Cleveland defenseman, and Detroit secured Ronnie Martin, Buffalo right wing.

William Foran of the Ottawa Senators resigned from the board and was replaced by Redmond Quain.

There was some discussion of the situation at Philadelphia and Ottawa but President Frank Calder said it was too soon to determine whether the two clubs would be able to stay in the league.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Alabama 5, Miss. Aggies 1.
Albright 7, Shippensburg 4.
Boston College 7, Mt. St. Mary's 6.
Boston 7, Williams 8.
Bowdoin 5, Colby 4.
Bucknell 12, Susquehanna 3.
Chicago 4, Michigan 0.
Citadel 8, South Carolina 7.
Colgate 2, Syracuse 0.
Columbia 12, Williams 8.
Cornell 6, Princeton 3.
Dartmouth 3, Yale 0.
Dickinson 6, Maryland 5.
Florida 8, Alabama P. I. 6.
Harvard 3, Pennsylvania 1.
Holy Cross 6, Georgetown 1.
Indiana 12, Purdue 8.
Lafayette 3, Lehigh 1.
Lebanon Valley 7, Ursinus 2.
Maine 6, Bates 2.
Manhattan 3, N. Y. A. C. 2.
New York 9, Fordham 2.
North Carolina 15, Virginia 4.
Notre Dame 5, Annapolis 2.
Norwich 6, Middlebury 3.
Ohio Wesleyan 4, Moorhead Teachers 3.
Penn. A. C. 8, Villanova 5.
Penn State 4, West Point 1.
Princeton 8, Cornell 4.
Providence 7, Brown 1.
Springfield 13, Lowell T. S. 11.
Swarthmore 10, Haverford 4.
Southeast Mo. T. 4, Murray T. 3.
Tufts 7, Northeastern 1.
Union 10, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Vermont 5, St. Michaels 0.
Wagner 9, Moravian 8.
Washington 11, Oregon 6.
Wesleyan 3, Mass. State 1.
Westchester Teachers 10, P. M. C. 4.
Wisconsin 2, Iowa 1.
Worcester P. I. 13, Clark 9.
W. and M. 5, Drexel 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	19	14	.576
Los Angeles	17	15	.531
Oakland	17	15	.531
Hollywood	17	16	.515
Sacramento	17	17	.500
San Francisco	17	17	.500
Missions	16	18	.471
Seattle	14	20	.412

RESULTS MAY 9

Los Angeles 12, Missions 4.
Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Portland 10, Seattle 7.
San Francisco 6, Hollywood 4.

RESULTS MAY 10

Hollywood 14, San Francisco 4.
Los Angeles 7, Missions 5.
Missions 9, Los Angeles 5.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 5.
Sacramento 4, Oakland 3.
San Francisco 6, Hollywood 4.
Portland 12, Seattle 11.
Seattle 4, Portland 0.

BROWN BREAKS SCHOOLBOY RECORD

Keith S. Brown of Phillips Andover Academy established a new United States interscholastic record for the pole vault Saturday when he won that event in the Harvard interscholastic track and field meet in Soldiers Field with a leap of 13ft. 4⅝in. Phillips Exeter Academy won the preparatory school section of the meet with 72 points, Andover being second with 49½. Newton High School won the Class B division with 21 3-8 and Watertown High School won in Class C with 18.

COLLEGE RUGBY RESULTS

Princeton 21, Harvard 3
Yale 12, N. Y. R. C. 6

British Amateur At Muirfield Next Year

By the Associated Press

St. Andrews, Scot., May 11

THE Royal and Ancient Golf Club today announced that next year's British amateur would be played at Muirfield, starting May 23, and the open at Sandwich, beginning June 6. The last time the amateur was held at Muirfield, in 1926, Jess W. Sweetser, of New York, won.

The two qualifying courses for the open will be Princes and the Royal St. George. The Princes course is one of the longest in the country, it being possible to extend it to 7000 yards. The final rounds will be played over it.

Swinton Is Rugby League Champion

FINAL STANDING ENGLISH RUGBY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	W	D	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Swinton	31	2	5	804	156	64
Leeds	29	1	8	693	253	59
Wigan	28	2	8	657	199	58
Oldham	27	4	7	464	178	58
Huddersfield	27	2	9	545	272	56
Halifax	25	3	10	400	283	53
St. Helens	25	1	12	502	344	51
Hunslet	24	2	12	573	278	50
Salford	23	3	12	417	256	49
Warrington	23	2	13	447	291	48
York	23	1	14	439	361	47
St. Helen's Rec.	21	2	15	436	243	44
Hull Kingston Rov.	21	0	17	345	399	42
Wakefield Trinity	20	0	18	510	438	40
Wigan Highfield	17	3	18	398	435	37
Hull	17	2	19	400	424	36
Broughton Rangers	15	5	18	376	366	35
Dewsbury	14	2	22	418	406	30
Barrow	12	6	20	350	481	30
Castleford	15	0	23	351	537	30
Leigh	11	3	24	248	479	25
Widnes	11	2	25	245	450	24
Batley	11	1	26	245	505	23
Rochdale Hornets	10	2	26	330	557	22
Keighley	8	0	30	242	705	16
Featherstone Rov.	7	1	30	263	538	15
Bramley	5	3	30	251	636	13
Bradford	4	1	33	227	809	9

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 11—The Swinton Club of Lancashire defeated Leeds of Yorkshire, 14 points to 7 in the deciding game of the Rugby League championship at Wigan Saturday, and so far only the fourth time since the war the occupant of first place in the final standing has become the holder of the championship. In this professional rugger competition highly popular in northern England, the only area in Britain where paid players operate under the handling code, it is possible for any one of the first four teams in the table at the end of the season to win the league cup, because they are called upon to play among themselves in matches called "semifinals." In these games the first meets the fourth and the second opposes the third and the winners of the contest meet in the "final." Usually, as mentioned, the side that can show the best record in a protracted week-to-week tournament comes through in the most important game of all. Swinton, however, was the notable exception, and it is agreed there has seldom been a worthier title-holder than the side that lost only five matches during 1930-31 campaign and carried off the honors in the final match by clinging grimly to a commanding lead, established before half time.

Leeds thoroughly merited its position as runner-up since it finished second in the standing and scored more points than any other team in the race—693 resulting from 99 goals and 165 tries. Swinton and Leeds had not previously met this season and the clash between them attracted a crowd of 31,000 spectators. Memories of a great battle on the previous Saturday for the Rugby League Challenge Cup—"knockout" tournament corresponding to the Football Association Challenge Cup in the realm of soccer—came crowding back on those fans who had trekked to Wembley Stadium in London May 2 and there had seen Halifax completely overrun by York after being led at halftime, for the game at Wigan took on a somewhat similar course and the side that dominated exchanges before the change of ends failing to maintain anything like the same degree of superiority in the second period. But, although Leeds managed to cut down its opponents' advantage by four points, Swinton had sufficient strength in reserve to deal with the losers' intensified attacks. Swinton men impressed as being superior in team work and in the last 10 minutes or so when the issue still hung in the balance they "came back" in hearty style and scored a second try.

Swinton obtained four goals and two tries, Leeds two goals and one try, the award of points under Rugby League rules being three for try and two for any sort of a goal. Thus Swinton added one more to its impressive list of honors gained since play was resumed in the Rugby League after the war in 1920. They won the Rugby League championship three times—1927, 1928 and 1931, and carried off the Rugby League Challenge Cup twice, 1926 and 1928, and have been runnerup for this trophy once in 1927.

Surveying the past season we find that the famous James Sullivan again heads the list of successful goalkickers. Altogether, he has propelled the ball over the crossbar 133 times, which is his fifth highest aggregate in any single season and brings his grand total to 1477 since he joined Wigan 10 years ago. Two other players, J. F. Thompson, Leeds, and W. J. Holding, Warrington, also entered three figures.

At the top of the try scorers is W Harris, Australian, who plays for Leeds. He crossed his opponents' line 58 times and is the only player that exceeded a half century during the season. His total is 22 below the record for season, standing to the credit of A. Rosenfeld, also an Australian, who in the season of 1913-14 scored 80 for Huddersfield.

E. A. A. TOURNEY JUNE 25, 26, 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., May 11—Ruth Brewer, secretary-treasurer of the Eastern Archery Association, has sent out notices for the coming annual championship tournament which will be held June 25, 26 and 27 at Deerfield, Mass. It is the tenth time the association has met there. Members are urged to send the target fee of $3 as places on the targets for the opening morning will be given out according to the receipt of target fees.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Ft. Hamilton 8, Penn M. C. 5.
Illinois 17, St. Louis Orioles 7.
Princeton 10, Yale 9.
West Point 22, Ohio State 5.

RECORD 70 MADE BY HARRY BALL

A. J. Lacey Turns in a 71 on Another Golf Course at Southport, Eng.

SOUTHPORT, Lancashire, Eng., May 11 (AP)—Harry Ball, a middle-aged Lancaster professional, today took the lead in the 1500-guinea professional tournament by scoring a record-breaking 70 over the Southport and Ainsdale Golf Club course to displace Joe Turnesa, American professional, who led for a time with a 73. The Southport and Ainsdale course is a par 72.

Arthur J. Lacey, 27-year-old Leighton pro, who is trying for one of the three remaining places on the British Ryder Cup team, scored a 71 over the easier Hesketh Golf Club course to lead the qualifiers there and take second place behind Ball.

Behind Turnesa in the American contingent came Horton Smith and Joe Kirkwood, both with 78s. Tony Manero is the other American competing and he took a 79.

Abe Mitchell, already named to the Ryder Cup team, turned in a 74, as did Aubrey Boomer, British-bred golfer, who is the professional at St. Cloud, France. George Gadd of Roehampton scored a 75.

The four Argentine golfers competing were led by Hector Freccero and Marcus Churio, who turned in cards of 76. Thomas Genta, Argentine open champion, had a 77, and Jose Jurado, instructor to the Prince of Wales, had a 79.

Texas A. & M. Is Leading Southwest

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDING

	Won	Lost	For	Agst	P.C.
Texas A. & M.	8	1	84	35	.889
Texas	7	1	62	17	.875
Baylor	7	3	81	31	.700
Rice	3	6	44	74	.333
Southern Methodist	2	8	22	89	.200
Texas Christian	1	9	33	79	.100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Tex.—With only two games left to play, the Southwest Conference championship is still undecided. Texas A. & M. and the University of Texas continued to set the pace with victories during the week. Three teams, Baylor, Texas Christian University and Southern Methodist University, finished their Conference season. The two remaining games which will decide the championship are Texas vs. Rice at Houston, May 15, and Texas vs. Texas A. & M. at College Station, May 16.

In games during the past week, the Texas Longhorns defeated the Baylor Bears, 5 to 1. The Bears, earlier in the season, won from the Longhorns by the score of 2 to 1. M. J. De la Fuente '31, leading Conference pitcher, held the Bears to eight hits, while his team mates were gathering five runs off of O. P. Ellison '32, star Baylor pitcher. G. H. Sullivan '32, started the Longhorns' rally in the fourth inning with a home run over the right field fence.

Southern Methodist finished the season with its second Conference victory. The Methodists defeated Texas Christian by the score of 7 to 4. The Christians were the only team the Methodists were able to defeat this year, having won from them earlier in the season by the score of 4 to 3. The Texas Aggies won two games during the week. The Aggies defeated Southern Methodist 9 to 1 and won from Rice Institute by the score of 14 to 11.

When the two leaders meet, the Texas Longhorns will be slight favorites to win. The Longhorns already have a 8-to-0 victory over the Aggies. The Texas Aggies, however, have two advantages in their favor. They will be playing on their home grounds, and the Longhorns must play the Rice Owls the day before. The Owls are not expected to give the Longhorns much trouble, and thus the Texas A. & M. game alone will no doubt decide the championship.

Capt. R. C. Bell '31, Texas A. and M. left fielder, leads the Conference individual hitters with an average of .444 He is closely followed by his team mate, L. H. Veltman '32, who has an average of .438. Troy Porter '32, Methodist third baseman, is next in line with an average of .390.

M. J. De la Fuente '31, Texas pitcher, heads the Conference pitchers with 5 victories and 0 defeats. He is followed by A. K. Hawes '31 of Texas A. and M with 3 victories and 0 defeats. The leading individual hitters follow:

Players	College	A.B.	R.	H.	P.C.
B. M. Sellass, p	Rice	3	2	3	1.000
C. R. Winton, p	Texas	1	1	1	1.000
E. M. Watson, lf	Texas	3	1	2	.667
J. P. Miller, lf	Tex. A. & M.	2	0	1	.500
Steve Byerly, lb	Baylor	11	2	5	.455
R. C. Bell, lf	Tex. A. & M.	36	13	16	.444
L. H. Veltman, cf	Tex. A.&M.	32	17	14	.438
Troy Porter, 3b	S. M. U.	41	3	16	.390
E. A. Koy, cf	Texas	29	12	11	.379
Virgil Dixon, cf	Rice	8	3	3	.375
Raymond Hart, p	Rice	27	3	10	.370
R. B. Kiersky, lf	Baylor	36	11	13	.361
A. J. Martinkus, 3b	Rice	34	5	12	.353
R. L. Ater, ss	Texas	29	5	10	.345
E. R. Jones, lb	Rice	29	4	10	.345

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Bates 68, Northeastern 67.
C. C. N. Y. 74, Temple 52.
Coe 61, Iowa S. T. 46, Cornell 27.
Colby 90 2-3, Vermont 35 1-3.
Dartmouth 69, Columbia 39, Brown 28.
Delaware 89½, Susquehanna 36½.
Dickinson 68, Bucknell 58.
Maine 82, M. I. T. 53.
McAlister 106, St. Thomas 20.
Michigan 89½, Minnesota 45½.
Michigan Normal 87 5-6, West St. Teach. 43 3-6.
New Hampshire 79, Bowdoin 56.
Norwich 71, Trinity 55.
Notre Dame 78 5-6, Annapolis 47 1-6.
Indiana 80 2-3, Illinois 76 1-3, Purdue 13.
Ohio State 74½, Wisconsin 73 1-6, Chicago 16, Northwestern 13 1-3.
Pennsylvania 92, Cornell 43.
Penn State 74 2-5, North Carolina 51 3-5.
Rochester 67, St. Lawrence 64.
Rutgers 69, Lafayette 57.
Stroudsburg T. 78½, Trenton T. 38½.
Swarthmore 78 2-3, J. Hopkins 47 1-3.
Tulane 67½, Louisiana State 46½.
Union 78, Hamilton 48.
West Chester T. 71½, Drexel 54½.
West Point 90, Boston College 36.
West Virginia 91½, Pittsburgh 43½.
Western State 73 1-16, St. Augustana 53 5-6.
Worcester P. I. 107 1-3, Mass. State 26 2-3.

GREYHOUND BREAKS RECORD

ST. LOUIS, May 11 (AP)—The little inboard cruiser Greyhound broke the speed record from New Orleans to St. Louis by 13h. 31m. when it nosed into St. Louis through rain and wet weather at 3 p. m. yesterday. The Greyhound made the run from New Orleans to St. Louis in 74 hours to the minute, breaking the record set in 1929 by Dr. Louis Leroy of Memphis, who sent his boat Bogie over the run in 87h. 31m.

Princeton Divides With Cornell Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., May 11—The Princeton University and Cornell University nines broke even in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League doubleheader here on Saturday, the Tigers winning the first game, 8 to 4, and the Red and White the second, 6 to 3, in 11 innings. E. Lansing Ray Jr. '32 pitched the first contest for the Tigers, while H. L. Schultz '31 gave Cornell a victory in the second, both men going the route. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	0—	8	12	1
Cornell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—	4	8	1

Batteries—Ray and Eno for Princeton; Williams, Whiskeman and Zahn for Cornell. Losing pitcher—Williams. Umpires—Herold and Divinney. Time—2h. 12m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3—	6	7	3
Princeton	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	10	3

Batteries—Schultz and George for Cornell; Waud, Glazebrook and Eno for Princeton. Losing pitcher—Glazebrook. Umpires—Herold and Divinney. Time—2h. 23m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 11—Arthur R. Boisseau '33 kept eight Yale University hits well scattered here on Saturday and enabled Dartmouth College to triumph in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game, 3 to 0. It was Boisseau's second shutout in eight days and the Green's third league victory. Dartmouth touched William F. Newton '32 for 10 hits, two of them triples. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	x—	3	10	1
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	8	1

Batteries—Boisseau and Andres for Dartmouth; Newton and Maine for Yale. Time—2h. 7m.

NORTH CENTRAL AND 'BIG TEN' MAY AGREE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 11—Settlement of differences between the Intercollegiate Conference and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is promised as a result of a joint meeting here. The Intercollegiate Conference, otherwise known as the "Big Ten," questioned the jurisdiction assumed over its athletics by the North Central. A committee of the presidents of the "Big Ten" met here Saturday with a committee from the North Central, which included H. M. Gage, president of Coe College.

After the meeting W. D. Scott, president of Northwestern University, who started the controversy by challenging the authority of North Central investigators, let it be known that he felt that the two organizations would be able to get along in the future, though they must wait until next March for official action by the North Central at its annual meeting.

President Gage has advocated in the North Central the policy of recognizing the jurisdiction of those conferences which are in high standing, and investigating only those schools which do not have such supervision as the Conference provides.

LATE RALLY WINS FOR WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., May 11—The University of Washington baseball team defeated the University of Oregon nine, 11 to 6, in a ninth-inning rally that sent 10 runners across the plate for the victory, here Saturday. The Purple and Gold team obtained seven hits in the ninth and these, coupled with four errors by the Oregon team, accounted for the 10-run rally.

Robert S. Heaman '33, shortstop for Washington, had a sparkling day in the field and led the attack in the ninth which snatched a victory from the Lemon and Yellow. Although Oregon again made more hits, Pitchers R. E. Dignon '31 and Arthur kept them scattered. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10—	11	12	4
Oregon	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1—	6	15	5

Batteries—Dignon, Arthur, Felt and Harnet for Washington; Scales, Bloom and Shaneman for Oregon. Umpire—Edwards.

BELGIAN COLLIERIES THREATEN TO CLOSE

BRUSSELS, May 9 (AP)—Belgian collieries, with 3,000,000 tons of coal on hand, are threatening to close down unless the Government yields to demands of a joint miners and owners committee for compulsory consumption of domestic coal in certain home industries, establishment of import licenses and opening of a bank of credits.

Nearly 40 per cent of the collieries are involved and the issue will be taken up by the Cabinet at a meeting early next week.

JAPAN LEADS, 3 TO 0

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 11 (AP)—Japan clinched its second round Davis Cup tennis tie with Yugoslavia yesterday by winning the doubles and now will face Egypt in the third round. Jiro and Minoru Kawaji defeated the Yugoslavian team of F. Schaeffer and F. Kukuljevic, 9—7, 3—6, 9—7, 6—3. The Japanese captured both singles on Saturday, Jiro Sato defeating Kukuljevic, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, in the first of the two matches.

LIGHTWEIGHT CREWS TIE

ITHACA, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—Cornell and Pennsylvania 150-pound crews rowed to a tie over the Henley distance on Cayuga Lake Saturday. Jim Wray's Cornell lightweights spurted into an early lead but after the first mile Penn's eight pulled up to even terms with the Red and White. The time for the mile and five-sixteenths was 7m. 39 4-5s. By its performance, Cornell's lightweights earned an entry into the annual Henley regatta at Philadelphia this month.

GREAT BRITAIN ADVANCES

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 11 (AP)—Great Britain's Davis Cup tennis team clinched its second round tie with Belgium yesterday by winning the doubles. Frederick J. Perry and George P. Hughes conquered the Belgian pair, Paul le Chevalier de Borman and Andre Lacroix, in straight sets, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. England won both singles matches Saturday. Henry W. (Bunny) Austin, England's No. 1, defeated Lacroix, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4, and Perry downed de Borman, 6—2, 6—0, 6—2.

SAN ANTONIO Y WINS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 11 (AP)—The San Antonio (Tex.) Y. M. C. A. won the third international open volley ball championship by defeating the Division Street Branch Y. M. C. A. of Chicago twice in a row in the finals of the two-day tournament conducted at the University of Rochester River Campus Saturday. The scores were 15—12, 15—13 and 15—17, 15—3, 15—11.

MOTOR WHEEL CORPORATION

DETROIT, May 11—Motor Wheel Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $44,792 after federal taxes, interest, etc., equivalent to 5 cents a share on 850,000 no-par shares, compared with $594,439 or 73 cents a share on 825,000 shares the first quarter of 1930.

BOSTON RELIEF WORK SAID TO PUT CITY HIGH IN LIST

Board of Public Welfare Activities Are Commended by Mayor Curley

Boston's flag waves near the top of the nation's public relief mast, nailed there by a small group of unpaid, public-spirited citizens known as the Board of Public Welfare.

Such was the keynote of a commendatory statement made by Mayor James M. Curley recently in recognition of meritorious work accomplished for the relief of Boston's needy families during the business depression. The board, he said, accepted the added burden of responsibility "cheerfully and whole-heartedly."

Enthusiasm operated so well for lack of adequate numbers that local workers were found shouldering a burden which, in other cities with a proportional number of cases, required staffs two to seven times larger.

In an investigation of the activities of the Boston Department of Public Welfare by representatives of private charitable organizations in the city, it was revealed that Cleveland, in February of this year, hired 202 hands to handle approximately the same number of case loads that 28 workers covered in Boston.

A further comparison signified that Boston, to have the same ratio of workers to the number of families helped as Detroit, would have to increase its staff from 28 to 59 employees.

The effectiveness of relief work has been vastly aided by a close coöperation between public and private relief agencies, investigators declared. One evidence of this flourishing attitude of good will was cited in the loaning of experienced visitors to the Department of Public Welfare by private societies when the business depression struck.

In every department of this activity, an attitude of kindly attention and sympathy was found to prevail among the workers. In one district alone in February, 720 applications for aid were received.

Work relief rather than direct relief was recommended by the social group for establishing men on a self-respecting basis of self-support.

Charges of incompetence aimed at the department of public relief, in consideration of the work being done with an inadequate staff, are, in the opinion of Mayor Curley, unwarranted and unjust.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Bob Emery's Lighthouse and coast guard news.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 Limerick program.
5:50 Quaker Puzzleman.
5:55 "The Old Painter."
6:00 Big Brother's Surprise Party.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Bay State Pianist.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 General Baking Program: Neal O'Hara, master of ceremonies; Willam J. Bingham, speaker; Le Paradis Band.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, "How's Business?" Merle Thorpe.
8:15 NBC, Andy Sannella's Pennzoil Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet.
9:30 NBC, Lois Bennett, soprano; Brigadiers Quartet; General Motors Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes": "Adventure of Black Peter."
10:30 Sterling String Ensemble.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Jack Albin and his orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Hal Kemp and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Chats with Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 Concert program.
5:30 NBC, Little Orphan Annie.
5:45 New England Agriculture.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Sport Review; temperature.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Durham Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Sketch, "Mr. and Mrs. Cain."
8:00 Sketchbook program.
8:15 Hill Billies.
8:30 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Carson Robison, guitar; Ohman and Arden; male trio; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra, direction of Roy Bargy; soloists.
9:30 NBC, Chesebrough "Real Folks" sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson: Rochester Civic Orchestra; soprano and tenor.
10:30 NBC, Great Northern "Empire Builders" sketch; "Missing."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Review.
11:45 Edward McEnelly and his orchestra.
11:14 Bunker Hill Choral Society.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:25 "Show Tunes"; organ.
5:30 Popular program.
5:45 CBS, Talk; time.
6:00 "Sweethearts in Song."
6:15 CBS, "The World's Business," Hugh Butler for Dr. Julius Klein.
6:30 CBS, Roy Atwell, monologist; Theo Karle, tenor; Tidewater Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Serial mystery story.
7:00 "Footlight Echoes."
7:15 Baker Dance Orchestra.
7:30 CBS program.
7:45 Necco Sweet Tones: Lee Bryan; string ensemble.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Barber shop quartet.
8:30 CBS, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; Simmons Symphony Orchestra.
9:00 Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Brad Browne; male trio.
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; soloists; male quartet; style radiogram; Max Smollen's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; soloist.
10:30 CBS, Savino Tone Pictures: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 Eleven O'Clock Toast.
11:02 Baseball; news; weather; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Frank J. Mahler.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Asbury Park Casino Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor.

WRDS, Boston (630kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—Fred Gilbert, popular songs.
5:30 Fishermen's program.
5:45 Organ recital, George Raydel.
5:55 Weather; twilight program.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 Billy Dooley and his orchestra.
7:45 WHDH Evening Musicale.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Art Gillham, songs.
5:15 CBS, Gypsy Music Makers.
5:30 CBS, Dodge Twins, songs.
5:45 Uncle Ben and his Merry Friends.
6:00 CBS, Roy Welch's Orchestra.
6:30 Baseball scores; news; time.
6:45 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
7:15 Powers Trio.
7:30 Ford Hall Forum.
7:45 Winall Ensemble: voice, violin, piano.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Myles Standish Trio.
8:30 Ye Olde New England Choir.
8:45 Book talk, Dr. William Allen.
9:00 Le Paradis Band, Joe Smith, director.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:30 Time; news, real estate service.
11:00 CBS, Paul Tremaine's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, 'Cheerio.'
9:10 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:01 p. m.—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra; soloists; features of feminine interest.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:35 p. m.—Arthur Pryor Jr., speaking at Advertising Club luncheon.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Music in the Air"; Dr. Osborne McConathy, director.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Artists Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

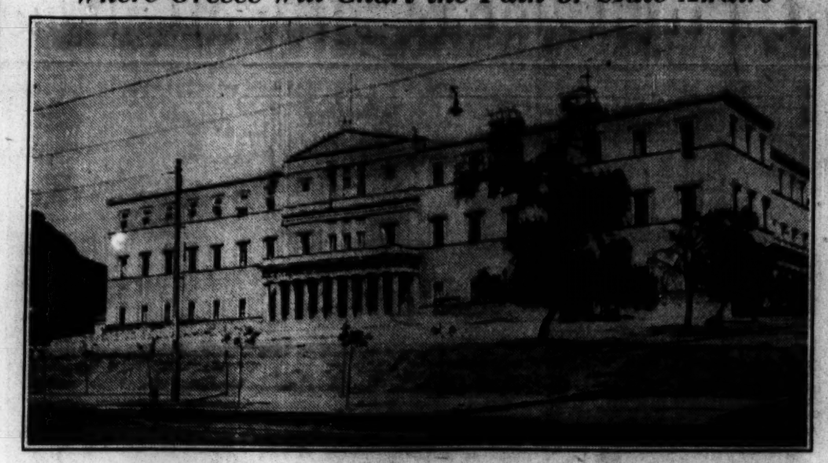
7:45 a. m.—News; records; talks.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Ritz-Carlton Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

STEAMER ARRIVES WITH 1000 MONKEYS

The British steamer City of Christiania, which arrived at Boston today from Calcutta and Colombo, was practically a floating zoo consigned to the Benson Animal Farms at Nashua, N. H. Several snakes from East India were also on board consigned to the St. Louis Zoo.

Nearly 1000 monkeys were on the steamer, said to be the largest number ever brought to Boston on one steamer, a small Himalayan Mountain bear, a 3-year-old Bengal tiger, five white cranes, one leopard, two lizards and 140 pythons.

Where Greece Will Chart the Path of State Affairs



PARLIAMENT TO HAVE COMMODIOUS QUARTERS IN OLD ROYAL PALACE, NOW BEING REMODELED

Greece to Remodel Huge Royal Palace To House Parliament and State Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The huge Royal Palace, built by King Otho some 95 years ago, is now undergoing radical internal modifications in order to house the Greek Parliament and the State Council, which are at present located in unsuitable and inadequate quarters.

The new Parliament edifice will be a completely modernized building. The initial plan was to build an entirely new Parliament building calculated to cost 150,000,000 drachmas, about $1,950,000, whereas by this new arrangement the outlay required will not exceed 60,000,000 drachmas, or about $780,000.

The ground floor will be occupied by the Lower Chamber; the first floor by the Senate and the second floor by the State Council. The parties, the parliamentary commissions, and the Cabinet will have their separate and spacious apartments and halls. On the second floor there will be a library containing 150,000 volumes and a reading room.

The building will have three main entrances: the eastern for the Cabinet members; the western, opening on Constitution Square, for members of the legislative corps, and the northern, on Kifissia Avenue, will be used by state officials and the public.

The inside installations will be as perfect as possible. The whole edifice will have central heating and an up-to-date ventilation system, as well as a cooling installation in the hall of the Upper and Lower Chambers to function during the hot months.

Eight million drachmas, $104,000, have been set aside for the work of interior decoration which is entirely in the hands of Greek artists. It has been decided not to touch the external appearance of the edifice for the partial satisfaction of those who desired to keep the palace intact as an historic relic.

It is, moreover, planned to build in the National Garden next to the palace, a special museum in which to house all the objects that once belonged to King George I and which thus far have been preserved in the five halls of the ground floor of the Palace.

The architect has been asked by the Government to take great care that the halls of the new museum be as far as possible in keeping with those which housed the historic relics up to this day.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parenthesis "CBS" Columbia Broadcasting System. "CBS Chicago" from Chicago. "CBS Pacific," from west coast. "NBC WEAF Chain" and "WJZ Chain." "NBC Chicago," from Chicago. "NBC Pacific," from west coast. "To KOA" "To KOH" when following above, indicates western limit of network "7" coast-to-coast network. Call letters given single station programs. Time: p. m., eastern daylight saving unless otherwise stated

FOR TUESDAY, MAY 12

Soloists and Orchestra

Soloist; concert orchestra (WEAF—T). "Musical Magazine" period. 9.
Eddy Brown, violinist; WOR Orchestra (WOR) Half hour. 9:30.
Lucille Clemons, concert pianist; concert orchestra, Hugo Mariani, conductor (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). Overture, The Impressario (Mozart); First movement and cadenza, Concerto in C Minor (Beethoven), soloist and orchestra; third movement, Symphony No. 4 (Brahms). 10.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF—T). Popular classics, light opera and ballads. 6:45.
Concert orchestra, Adolph Dumont, conductor (Household—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 9.
Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philco—CBS to KFJF, Oklahoma City). Overture, Martha (Flotow); 2 Irish Dances, No. 1 (De Falla); Allegretto, Symphony No. 2 (Brahms); Children's March (Grainger); Symphonic Dances from "Daphnis and Chloe" (Ravel). 9:30.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain to WDAY, Fargo). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Whiteman and his orchestra (Allied—WJZ—T). 8.
Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City). 8:30. NBC Pacific at 9.
Jesse Crawford, organist; Morton ney, tenor; Jerry Madison, screen talk; sists; orchestra (Paramount—CBS—T). 10:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n' Andy (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10. 7.
"Tricks of the Trade" (Standard—WEAF Chain to WREN, Buffalo). "Hoss trading" story in Sooonyland Sketch period. 7:30.
Death Valley Days (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). The adventure of seven men and a twenty-mule team. 9:30.
"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). 10.
Clara, Lu and Em (WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 10:30.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF—T). Personal interviews by Edwin Alger. 6:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati). 6:45. WOAR to KFYR, 10:15.
"The Voter and Emerging Issues" (WEAF—T). Separate discussions by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin; Senator Thomas Walsh of Montana; unnamed Republican senator in Voters' Service period. 7.
"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). Weekly summary by Frederic William Wile. 7.
Kaltenborn Edits the News (Straus—CBS to KOIL, Omaha). 8:30.

Popular Soloists

Gus Van, Kods Man; instrumental trio (United States Rubber—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City). 7:15.
Julia Sandersen and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). 8.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.
"Dream Pictures, with Archer Gibson, organist" (WJZ Chain). New weekly half hour series which ought to be a slight consolation to those who regret the curtailment of slumber music. 11:30.

Daytime Programs

Golden Gems (WEAF Chain). Period featuring Elsie Baker, contralto, Theodore Webb, baritone, and orchestra, moved into the morning hours. 10 a. m.
United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). Also new time period. 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain to WDAF, Kansas City). The Parnassus Trio under the direction of Olga Serlia. 12 noon.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver). Progressive Garden Club meeting. 1:30.
Music in the Air (WJZ Chain to WBAP, Fort Worth). Piano lessons under the direction of Dr. Osbourne McConathy. 3.
Women's Radio Review (WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, vocal soloists, features of feminine interest. 3.
"Intermingling of Oriental and Occidental Culture in Hawaii" (WJZ Chain). Wallace R. Farrington, Honolulu publisher and former Governor of Hawaii. 4:45.
Mrs. Wrenn du Pont, guest speaker; Leo Reisman and his orchestra (Ponds—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha). Mr. Reisman's program will be an excellent example of the "foreign invasion" of popular American music. 5.
Pacific Vagabonds (WJZ—T). Clarence Hayes, tenor, Coquettes Trio; Mahlon Merrick's Orchestra, from San Francisco. 5.
What Happened to Jane (WEAF Chain to WOC-WHO). Domestic drama. 5:30.
Little Orphan Annie (WJZ Chain to WGAR, Cleveland). 5:30.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Bobby Dick's Baseball Nine

By ELIZABETH R. BECK

IT WAS spring and the plum trees were in bloom. From tree tops and hedgerows birds were calling and housewives, with brooms in their hands, chatted together across dividing fences. Bobby Dick tucked his books under his arm, kissed his Auntie Rea and ran across the porch into the shining outdoors. As he reached the sidewalk, Fred came up.

"Hi, Bobby Dick!" he called. "Look what Uncle Jim brought me!" and he held out a brand-new baseball. "Isn't it a beauty?"

Bobby Dick reached for it; weighed it in his hand, then turned it over and over.

"Wish I had an Uncle Jim!" he exclaimed admiringly.

Fred liked Bobby Dick. All the boys liked Bobby Dick, although he was a year younger and fully a head shorter than any of them.

As the two went on their way, others joined them. At the school Bobby Dick left Fred showing his ball to a group of admiring companions and ran eagerly into the building.

"Oh, Miss Williams," he cried as he reached his teacher, "Fred has a new ball. Wouldn't it be fun if our room formed a baseball nine and played some of the other rooms?"

Miss Williams smiled. "I don't see why not," she agreed. "Have you spoken to any of the other boys?"

Bobby Dick shook his head. "I've only just thought of it."

"Go to your seat," said Teacher as the bell rang, "and we will tell them about it directly."

Miss Williams waited until the rustlings and heavy breathings were stilled. "Children," she said, "Bobby Diek has something to tell you."

Bobby Dick got out of his seat. "You see," he said, "Fred has a new baseball and I thought if the rest of us would chip in and buy a bat and a glove we might get up a nine. Miss Williams thinks it would be fine," he added.

All the boys leaned forward eagerly.

"Everyone in favor of a baseball nine hold up his right hand," said Teacher. Instantly every right hand shot up.

"I suppose," smiled Teacher, "the next thing is to choose the nine."

Bobby Dick raised his hand. "I think Fred should be chooser," he said. The rest of the boys nodded their approval.

"Will you be chooser, Fred?"

Bill Hawkes for Catcher

Fred stumbled eagerly to his feet. "I want Bill Hawkes for catcher," he burst out.

Again Bobby Dick raised his hand. "Since it's his ball, I think Fred ought to be pitcher." Vigorous nods again showed approval.

Fred's face flushed with pleasure. "All right," he agreed, then, "Tom Hinds for first baseman."

As the choosing went on, Bobby Dick sat on the edge of his seat fairly hugging himself. He could scarcely wait for his name to be called. He didn't care which place Fred gave him. All he wanted was the fun of being with the fellows. In the kindness of his heart, Bobby Dick wished that all the boys might get on the team, but that was, of course, impossible.

As Fred named second baseman and third and then took up the outfielders, Bobby Dick almost laughed aloud. All of a sudden it had come to him that Fred was saving shortstop for him. That was why he hadn't named it one of the first. Fred being his best friend, it might not have looked well.

And now every place was filled but this. Bobby Dick's eyes danced and he laughed softly. For a second Fred hesitated. Why didn't he go on? What was he waiting for? Bobby Dick sat forward, holding his breath. At last Fred opened his mouth and, "Jim Blake for shortstop," he said. And with the words, Bobby Dick's world turned over.

Slowly he sank back into his seat and sat staring straight ahead. He was looking at the blackboard, but he didn't see it. He didn't see at all. He could only feel. Something was wrong—terribly wrong, but he couldn't get at it. He tried to think. When Fred had spoken he thought he hadn't heard aright. But when he saw all the boys grinning at Jim he knew it must be so. Yet he was the one who had thought of all this; and here was Fred, his very best friend and the one he had named for chooser, leaving him out entirely. A dreadful thought came to Bobby Dick. Could it be that Fred didn't like him any more? For the next few minutes it took all of Bobby Dick's strength to keep back the tears.

The rest of the morning was spent in a sort of daze, and it was only as the class dismissed that he roused sufficiently to hear Miss Williams saying, "Would you mind staying in for a few minutes, Bobby Dick?"

After they had all gone, Teacher called him to her. "Well, Bobby Dick," she asked in cheerful tones, "aren't you proud of your team?"

Bobby Dick started and flushed. Could Teacher be laughing at him? "My—my team?" he stammered.

"Why, yes," said Teacher heartily. "You were the one who thought of it."

"Y-es," agreed Bobby Dick slowly, "but I'm not —"

Teacher Explains

"Yes, I know," interrupted Teacher, "but it's your team just the same, and a team of which to be proud! Fred knew you would want him to pick the boys who could win. And," she smiled, "you and I and the rest of the room are going to have a fine time watching them do it!"

With her words came sunshine, chasing away the clouds. Bobby Dick's face fairly beamed.

"Why, I never thought of that," he laughed. "I thought Fred left me out because he didn't like me, and all the time he was picking the ones he knew could win, the ones he thought I'd want—and I do, too!" he added triumphantly.

With cap on the back of his head, Bobby Dick made for home. "Oh, Auntie Rea," he called as he burst excitedly through the door, "Fred's Uncle Jim brought him a new ball and we've formed a baseball nine. Teacher helped us and—and it's my team 'cause I thought of it, and we're going to lick every other team in school!"

Auntie Rea looked up to smile at his eager enthusiasm. "That is fine," she said, "and where do you play, Bobby Dick?"

Bobby Dick laughed aloud. Seated on the edge of a straight chair, he hugged his knees and rocked gleefully back and forth. "Why, I'm going to be the cheerer!" he boasted.

Grandmother's House

O, won't you
Come over
To Grandma's
For tea?

Come skip round
The corner
To Grandma's
With me.

We must bow
Most politely
And be sure
To eat slow,

Nor grab for
The cookies
That always
Tempt so.

But why are
We happy
Though still
As a mouse?

O, can there
Be magic
In Grandmother's
House?

ANNA CHIPLEY.

Are You Like the Wood-Pigeon?

The wood pigeon is a very careless bird. It does not build a neat, comfortable nest like most other birds but merely throws a few twigs together untidily in the fork of a tree. It seems never to have learned the fine art of nest building and there is an old legend which accounts for the fact in this wise:

Once upon a time the magpie took pity on the wood pigeon and tried to teach him how to build a better nest. All the while the magpie was showing him how to weave the material together, the silly wood pigeon kept saying, "I know, I know, I know."

At last the magpie became out of patience with the pigeon who kept saying, "I know, I know, I know," when he really didn't know a thing about nest building.

"Very well," he said, as he flew away, "if you know so much there is no use in my trying to teach you anything."

And so the wood pigeon, even to this day, has only a few straggling twigs for a nest.

Boys sometimes behave like the wood pigeon in the legend. When others who are wiser along this or that line try to tell them how to do a thing they insist that they know. Even if they do not say repeatedly, like the wood pigeon, "I know" they act as if they did not want any advice or help.

When others give you helpful advice, do you profit by it or do you act like the silly wood pigeon?

Your Own Newspaper

PATTY, Jane and Rob all loved gardening and never tired of hunting for the new things that were taking place outdoors.

"Let's start a garden newspaper," said Rob, one Saturday.

"How?" asked Patty.

"When?" asked Jane.

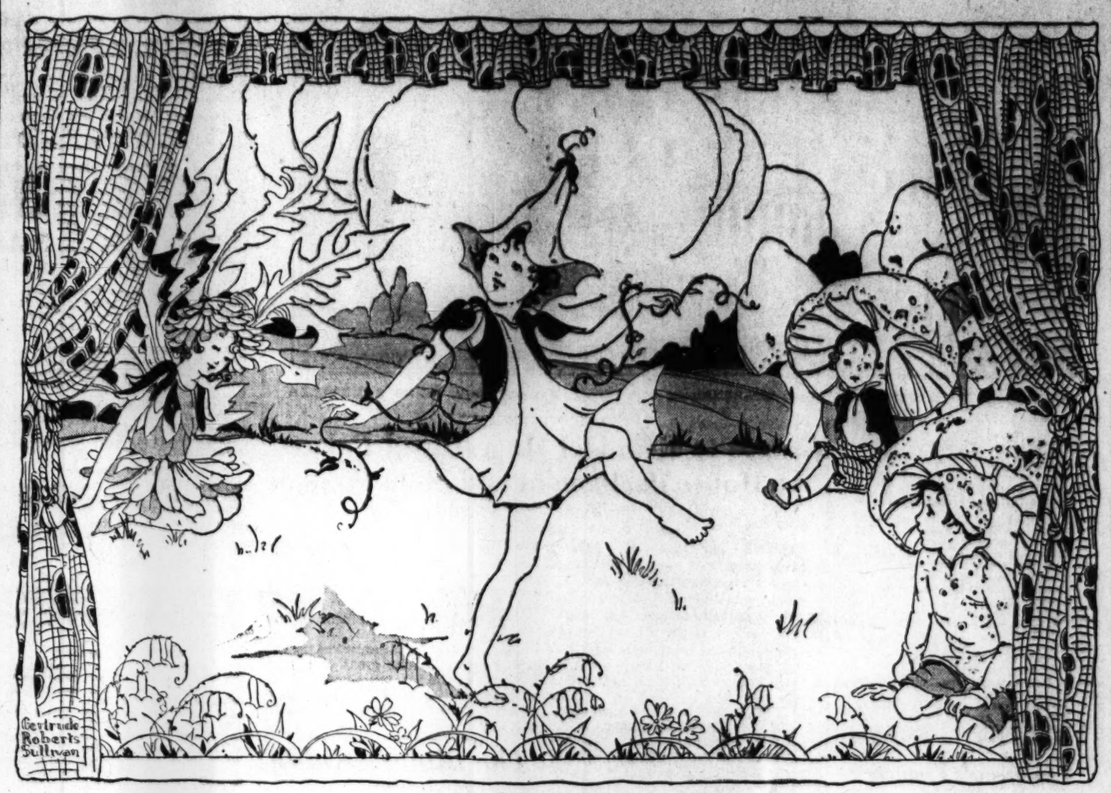
"Come, and I'll answer both at once," laughed Rob. So the twins followed him to the playroom where they began their newspaper. And this is to tell you how they made it and are still making it.

The paper is called "Garden News." It is "published" every Saturday morning. It is typed very neatly and consists of three or four sheets of paper (according to the amount of news collected) held together with a wire clip. It is illustrated with pictures cut from old seed catalogues, or occasionally Rob takes a snap of some special plant with his Brownie camera.

The news consists of a list of the plants in bloom, those in bud, new seed coming up, certain shrubs or trees beginning to leaf, the arrival of different birds and insects. Sometimes the children learn something at school on these subjects and then one of them will write a little article for their paper about it, and sometimes they find a poem that is suitable and copy that. Every day they go into the garden with notebooks and pencils to collect news.

Sometimes Rob gets up very early and finds some lovely things taking place and on moonlight nights they have made many discoveries also. They have found that, if they are quiet and watchful, there are many beauties to see and hear that otherwise are missed. Sunrise and sunset bring certain bird calls not heard at other times.

Rainy days, too, bring outhosts of different little garden folk, as well as



Convolvulus Is Seen Dancing With Trails of Flowers.

help the plants to grow. Often on these days, the children, in raincoats and boots, collect items for their weekly paper.

They have been working on their paper for almost a year, so that now they have covered most of the seasons. But they are looking forward to an even better paper this second year, as they expect to be alert to many things they missed before.

If you have a garden, you might try a paper like this. Spring is a lovely time to start it, but as every season brings something new it can really be started at any time. If you have no brothers or sisters, you can make a garden with your little friends and find it very interesting, for you will have more gardens to explore and probably a greater amount of news to gather.

Beetles Have Such Jolly Times

Beetles have such jolly times
Running up and down the lanes,
Telling little beetle rhymes
To one another. When it rains
They hire a big, broad mushroom tent
Until the storm is over;
And all they have to pay for rent
Is half a head of clover.

P. P. STRACHAN.

A Garden Everywhere

By M. A. BATCHELOR

A Playlet in Two Scenes

Scene 1

The play opens with a pretty meadow scene. The front of the stage must be left clear. To left DANDELION *hides under big leaves. To right little children sit under mushrooms, which they can raise like umbrellas. As curtain goes up* CONVOLVULUS *is seen dancing with trails of flowers.*

CONVOLVULUS *(singing):*
Everywhere I fling my garlands,
Over roadside post and rail,
Tendril, bud, and leaf of beauty,
Flowers large and pale.
Oh, the joy of early morning!
Then I open, wide and fair,
Cups of light to catch the sunshine
Everywhere!

DANDELION *(still hidden):* Yes, I know you do.

(CONVOLVULUS *looks round, listening.)*

DANDELION: That is why all the garden flowers scold you. They say you should not throw your flowers everywhere. Now you are in disgrace with them.

CONVOLVULUS *(drooping her head):* Yes, I know. They tell me I should keep to the arbor in the garden, or the trellis, where the roses grow. But it's such joy to be free—to make the hedges and ditches lovely with my bells! *(She dances with delight.)*

DANDELION *(coming forward):* I'm surprised, I am! I should think you'd be proud to be a garden flower. Now, I'm such a common thing, they call me a weed, and won't have me in the garden at all. I grow in the ditches because I must, and you because you want to.

CONVOLVULUS: Why, you are like a little sun—so beautiful! Is that why you are called a dandy?

DANDELION: Not at all. Dandelion is a wrong way of saying "Dents de lion"—French for "lion's teeth," because my petals look like teeth, you know.

CONVOLVULUS: How clever you are! How do you know all these things?

*(*SQUIRREL, *who has been up a tree, now appears on the scene.)*

SQUIRREL: He has time to study. Now, I am so busy—

DANDELION: Doing nothing—

SQUIRREL: Doing nothing indeed! Who runs up the trees, telling them not to mind when their leaves drop off, because some other leaves will soon be there? Who tidies away the nuts? Who—

CONVOLVULUS *(interrupting him):* Oh, you sweet little squirrel, and you clever Dandelion, let's all be friends. *(She gives each a flower, then dances and sings):*

Though they call me Bindweed,
Everybody smiles
When they see my flowers,
Spread for miles and miles.

(Enter DOG-VIOLET, CELANDINE, FORGET-ME-NOT. *They look a little sad.* CONVOLVULUS *dances round them.)*

CELANDINE *(pointing to* CONVOLVULUS*):* There! She doesn't seem to mind at all—

DOG-VIOLET: Does she know we've been turned out of the gardens, and she will never be picked for a posy again?

FORGET-ME-NOT: Does she know that all the grand flowers, the roses, carnations, and lilies won't talk to us any more?

CONVOLVULUS: But I am glad I can grow where I like now, all over the hedges along the roads. It's such fun!

THE OTHERS: Hush! Hush! You must never say so. *(They wipe their eyes with tiny handkerchiefs, but between the tears they smile, and even laugh at each other.)*

CONVOLVULUS: Why, you like to be free, too! Celandine loves to shine like little, bright stars in the lane, and Dog-Violet hides with joy in the woods when the children search for her. And Forget-me-not, how you smile in the streams!

THE OTHERS: Hush! Hush! We must pretend we don't like it.

(They join hands and sing):

All our pretty buds and flowers
Are only weeds, they say.
So Rose, Carnation, Lilies pale,
Have sent us all away.
The garden gates are shut. We roam
The fields and woods to make a home!

DANDELION: What a fuss! What a fuss! Who wants to grow in a garden when you can grow where you like?

SQUIRREL: It all comes of ignorance. If you had only known you were wild, you would never have grown in a garden, and then you would never have been turned out!

THE FLOWERS: But we never knew—we never knew—

SQUIRREL: No, my dears, that's just it. You don't know anything. *(Sings):*
But of botany, simple and not,
And of flowers both garden and free,
If you'd know of these things you've forgot,
Why, it's easy! You just come to me.

ALL THE FLOWERS: Oh, thank you, thank you, dear Professor Squirrel. *(They curtsey to him.)*

DANDELION: Why, they never call me Professor, or curtsey to me! But, see here, Mr. Professor Squirrel, these flower-ladies have to be tried in a court of law for growing in a garden, and they have to find all manner of reasons, and equivocations, and alibis for doing what they've done, and I don't know how to help them—

SQUIRREL: You leave all that to me. I've had many hard nuts to crack, and I'll do my best to crack this one.

DANDELION: Well, you needn't defend me! Whenever I put my shining blossoms all over the lawns, they come with their rakes, and hoes, and spades to dig me out and throw me away. But a dandelion is a warrior! Why, the more they dig me out, the more I shine all over their trim gardens!

CONVOLVULUS: I can grow in their gardens if they want me.

ALL THE FLOWERS: Yes! Yes! We want them to love us.

(The little MUSHROOMS *lift up their umbrellas and come forward.)*

MUSHROOMS: We love you, beautiful flowers, and we are glad you have come to live in the fields and woods with us. And so are the birds and butterflies. Never mind if the garden flowers scold you.

(A beautiful butterfly comes in and dances round.)

BUTTERFLY *(singing):*
Did they scold me,
Did they scold me,
As I flutter,
Flit away?
Did they mutter,
Did they say,

ALL TOGETHER:
Oh, she's wild,
She must not stay;
She must go
Must go away?

(They all join hands and dance round the butterfly.)

CURTAIN

[The concluding scene will be published next Monday.]

May Calendar Puzzle

The April showers of last month are bringing May flowers. Starting at any letter, and reading up or down, right or left, or diagonally, see if you can spell the names of 10 wild flowers found in the springtime, though not perhaps all found in your part of the world.

John's Upside Down Beans

When John was a little boy he visited his grandfather's farm. Of all the things John found there, none was more interesting to him than the vegetable garden Peter was planting. John followed Peter about and was so interested in the garden that John's grandfather said John might have a garden too.

So John went with his grandfather that afternoon and they bought a little spade, a little hoe, a little rake and a little wheelbarrow in town. That afternoon late John started to spade his garden and in a very few days had a garden that was a miniature of Peter's garden.

One day, the beans in Peter's garden pushed up green leaves above the black soil. There were no such signs of growth where John had planted beans. John looked very closely and pushed an inquiring finger into the soft earth.

"This will never do," said John to himself when he found a sprouting bean warm and snug in its cosy bed. He sat watching his garden with a small wrinkle between his blue eyes.

"Your beans are all up, Peter, and mine are growing upside down. Perhaps I should dig up my beans and turn them over," said John to Peter pointing to the bean he had uncovered, the bean that was sprouting not toward the sunlight but apparently with the intention of growing in the opposite direction.

"Beans grow in a funny way, Johnny boy," explained Peter laughing kindly. "You see they start down. Then they turn right over and shoot up through the earth. Just you give 'em time. You'll see 'em one of these days comin' right out into the sunlight. You see I planted my garden days before you planted your beans."

Peter was right, for John ate some of the beans out of his garden that summer. At home once more he said to Betsy, "Beans grow in a funny way, Betsy," and then he told her all about the way the beans had grown in his little garden on grandfather's farm.

Mail Bag

Oporto, Portugal

Dear Editor:

I read in the Mail Bag about a girl who is interested in the book "Heidi." I speak German as well as English, and read this book with my Swiss governess, who lives near Ragatz. I hope sometime to visit these places and then I will write you about all I learn. I am 8 years of age.

The girl who wrote about the book "Heidi" was Margery H. Her letter was in your paper of March 23, 1931.

Aino D.

[Margery, and the many other little girls who have enjoyed "Heidi," will be interested in Aino's letter.—Ed.]

Richmond, California

Dear Editor:

Every spring, about the first of April, a great many black-headed grosbeak come to our neighborhood, and I have also noticed they live in the territory along the ocean about 150 miles north of here during the summer months. I am very much interested in knowing where these beautiful song birds go in the winter, and how far north they migrate in the summer time.

Last May, Mother caught three young ones which had fallen from their nest and took them into the house and raised them to full-grown birds. They became very tame and would talk to us before breakfast and demand to be fed. As soon as we opened the laundry door they would fly onto our shoulders or light in our hair and give us a real cordial welcome.

After the birds had reached their full growth we gave them their liberty, and after a while they became nearly as wild as the other grosbeaks. In the fall of the year all of the grosbeaks, including our pets, left us for parts unknown.

About a month ago we heard their friendly song once more in our back yard. We were very much pleased to know that our three birds had returned to the place where they were born.

We could tell this because one of our pets had lost a toe on its left foot. These three birds brought with them a much larger flock than were here last year, and they have also tamed their companions, so that they will eat their sunflower seed just a few feet from our back door.

I should like to hear from anybody who has grosbeaks in their neighborhood with all the information possible about them.

I am 10 years old. Phyllis J.

St. Albans, Christchurch, N. Z.

Dear Editor:

I have always been wanting to write to the Mail Bag, but this is the first time I have written.

We live in New Zealand near the Avon River, and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We get the Monitor regularly, and I love reading it. I am learning to play the clarinet, and am getting on well with it. My hobby is collecting stamps, but I have not long started, so I have not many yet.

I should like to communicate with boys of other nations and exchange stamps. Keith A.

Billings, Montana

Dear Editor:

I am 9 years old and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. We take the Monitor, and I enjoy the Daily Features and the Children's Page very much. I am making a scrapbook of Snubs. My sister is making a book of Waddles.

My father's people come from Malmö Stavanger, Norway. My mother was born at Hongsvinger, Norway. She lived for four years in Oslo, Norway. So I should like to hear from a girl my own age from these places in Norway. Iris M.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

We get the Christian Science Monitor and enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag letters. I also read the other things on that interesting page.

On my last vacation I went with my parents and brother, on an automobile tour to Eagle River. We went through many Indian villages. We could not go swimming, because that water was too deep.

We had lots of nice walks around the hills, and saw many pretty flowers. There were sweet peas, morning glories blooming and tulips and roses everywhere.

I would like to have some Mail Bag fan write to me. I am 10 years old and am very fond of music.

Harriet Elaine R.

Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

Father brought me 25 chicks March 28. They are all growing fine. Last summer mother set some Wyandotte hens to have chicks when the children were here at our camp. From these chicks I have 13 hens. We used the one that wanted to hatch to mother the chicks, and it is working fine. The pullets laid 889 eggs from Jan. 10 to tonight, and I am buying chicks with the egg money.

We have 25 squads in the loft and a number of nests with eggs.

With best wishes to you and all the Mail Bag friends. Alice B.

[You will soon have a very large family of chicks, Alice.—Ed.]

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

When the Sun Grows Warmer

Chick-a-dee and Bluebird
And Sammy Sparrow too
Welcome all their neighbors
When the spring is new,
When the sun grows warmer,
Calls to trees and flowers,
When the raindrops patter
In refreshing showers.

Butterflies and squirrels
Are glad the spring has come
Froggies croak their welcome song
"Chug-ker-chug-er-um."
Little mice go wandering
When the sun's asleep,
And the baby froggies sing,
"Peep-peep-peep!"

DOROTHY BURNHAM EATON.

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THE HOME FORUM

Reticence in Prose and Poetry

IT HAS come to me that only writers of considerable genius, probably those of a peculiar temperament, can successfully write about the complicated contents of their own hearts. The "Confessions" which are published for our information nearly always fail because, in the process of informing us, they become the author's apologia; ere we know it, we are reading a speech for the defense!

Not long ago a publisher took occasion to criticize a reviewer because, in one of his reviews of two columns, he had used the word "I" twenty-one times. And it would seem that editors treat the journalist to a good deal of latitude in the use of the first person singular, In literature the same thing obtains. A critic writing about Mr. Alec Waugh's "Myself When Young," says: "Mr. Waugh rarely writes a sentence which is not in the first person singular." And of that skillful writer, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mr. Leonard Woolf says: "He will write you a little essay on the walking stick which he has lost or the authors he has met, the lightest and daintiest trifle which could possibly be set before the most jaded appetite for print, and the secret of his success will be found to come to this: that he takes a rather recherché ego and services it up like whipped cream in little dishes of Dresden china." While there is exceedingly good precedent for such writing, there is, nevertheless, a certain danger which the egotistical writer runs.

In the celebration of Virgil's praises this year, more than one writer has mentioned the poet's concision, his power of vital phrase, his glory of expression. J. W. Mackail says that Virgil left others behind because of two things: "One of these was the constructive and architectural power which was part of his own gift from nature, and which he slowly developed through unceasing study. The other was his power of fusing his material by the greater intensity of his own genius." What applies to Virgil would be equally cogent if it were said about the great Greeks. In them is a marked restraint, and an equally distinguished faculty for coming to the point.

It is quite a jump from the Greeks to Thomas Fuller, but that quaint writer furnishes many good examples of our theme. Take this description of England and see if you can improve upon it in as many words: "Some shires have Joseph-like a better colored coat than others, and some with Benjamin have a more beautiful mess of pottage belonging to them. Yet every county hath a child's portion." Words come to many writers so easily and flow so lightly that one feels sure they do not realize the enormous power which words have; these writers toss words about with casual indifference as if they were less than glowing sparks wind-borne, flitting through a combustible world. A quick intelligence, an apt tongue, may fling out a phrase that will run to the remotest corners of the world and make men everywhere attempt things of which they thought themselves incapable. We can hardly stay to pick the smooth stones from the brook, and must be satisfied today with the rough flints from the roadside. Hazlitt says somewhere that a familiar style is not easy to write; and that it requires great precision and purity of expression.

Mr. H. M. Tomlinson seems to me to be one of the matchless prose writers of our times. The careful reader will find what has been called a "Saxon reticence" in his books. In "The Sea and the Jungle," he has a rare story to tell and he tells it with notable reticence and fine delicacy of feeling. With true artistic instinct he assorts rather than asserts, suggests rather than states. The reader is left to fill in certain portions of the narrative. His "Tide Marks" possesses the same fine qualities. The silences in that book are amazing. The prose artist here has crowded his canvas, but has contrived to steep the whole in an atmosphere as golden as a fireside on a winter evening, when lonely elm logs are blazing and yellow flames dance up the chimney. A writer of animation and color, Tomlinson distills into his prose a rich reserve, a noble restraint, an eloquent reticence. His omissions are captivating. He took two years over "The Sea and The Jungle," writing bits at night; he took a year to write "Tide Marks." Does this account for anything in his style?

One recalls how Pater toiled on his ruled paper, writing on each alternate line a sort of cartoon of composition; then filling in the blank line with phrase and clause, adjective and exquisitely related adverb, till the space was filled. After which the author copied out the whole, revising and retouching it with finer shades of feeling and sharpness of touch. This is how Pater achieved his "carved ivories of speech." Robert Louis Stevenson, too, furnishes an example of restraint in the art of writing. Indeed, he brought restraint to a fine art by his tireless diligence, so that the sheer skill of his writing reveals the power of words as a medium of expression. The interests of accuracy seem petty today beside the call for a vigorous, forcible, telling recital. We get our effects by splashes of color, but often at the cost of exactness. One reads modern fiction and turns to Boswell's Johnson for a definitive description of it. "Sir," says Dr. Johnson, "it is amazing what deviations there are from the precise truth in the account which it gives of almost everything."

But I willingly turn to poetry to illustrate my theme. Poetry is the word become musical and magical. No poet has mastered his art till he has learned to put a graceful curb on his Pegasus. The poet has to say less than he thinks; and if he can put into one stanza what he has written in two, without sacrificing sense, sound, and beauty, then he is pursuing and achieving in his art.

Probably the theme can best be illustrated if Virgil and Tennyson are brought together. There is a noble reticence in what the latter has written about the former:

Landscape-lover, lord of language
  More than he that sang the "Works and Days,"
All the chosen coin of fancy
  Flashing out from many a golden phrase.

Thou that singest wheat and woodland,
  Tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd,
All the charm of all the Muses
  Often flowering in a lonely word.

Poet of the happy Tityrus
  Piping underneath his beechen bowers:
Poet of the poet-satyr
  Whom the laughing shepherds bound with flowers.

Tennyson can unite sense and sound to a remarkable degree, but he has also a fine faculty for reserving himself and not pouring his poetic libations at every wayside shrine. In two lines about the "Passing of Arthur," he tells more than other poets might do in a dozen::

On one side lay the ocean and on one
Lay a great water, and the moon was full.

One might mention Emily Brontë's poem, "Old Stoic," wherein she gives a most wonderful character study in three verses; Charles Kingsley's "Sands O' Dee"; Keats' "La Belle Dame Sans Merci"; Tennyson's "Lady of Shalott"; Stevenson's "Blow the Winds Today"; and a host of other poems, all of which reveal marked restraint and reserve. I have mentioned Keats. Let me draw attention to his "Ode to Autumn": here is a wealth of words, but no overstatement and splendid perception. In "La Belle Dame Sans Merci" Keats crushes a scene into two lines:

The sedge has withered from the lake
And no birds sing.

Two poets who have something akin in their quality are A. E. Housman and Edna St. Vincent Millay; both seem to have the same method and temper.

Pity me that the heart is slow to learn
What the swift mind beholds at every turn.

Here is no redundancy; she cuts a line straighter than the more rhetorical. It exhibits an economy of manner which is a poet's supremest extravagance of matter. Anything of Housman's will exemplify this, but one unforgettable stanza must suffice:

  Loveliest of trees, the cherry now
  Is hung with bloom along the bow,
  And stands about the woodland ride
  Wearing white for Eastertide.

Reticence in poetry! You will find it superbly in the quiet orthodox poems of Robert Bridges. You listen to louder voices? Please take up his volumes, and you will be struck by the fact that he says less than he thinks. And if you are fond of modern sweets, and what Hazlitt called "slipshod" writing, then pay heed to what a character in one of May Sinclair's novels says:

"Go back, go back to your Virgil and your Homer and your Sophocles and learn a little more restraint. There is nothing like them. They will take you out of this ugly, weary, modern world, where you and I, Rickman, had no business to be born."

J. M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

To a Three-Year-Old Irish Sweetheart

O little James O'Flaherty
Your little hands are holding me;
Your little feet are pressing on my heart
And so enfolding me,
Your kisses, sweet as honey,
Are upon my brows and hair;
But, little James O'Flaherty,
It's not for me you care!

"Yes, much I care about you,"
Says little James O'Flaherty.
"And why should I be caring,
With you across the sea?
For what am I to you?" says he,
"With rolling waves between?" says he.
Ah, little James O'Flaherty,
How much you are to me!

I hold you to my heart, in pain;
The echo of a song in vain;
A song of winds and seas and skies;
A song of western rain.
A whole two thousand miles away
I look into your eyes today . . .
O little James O'Flaherty,
You are my youth again!

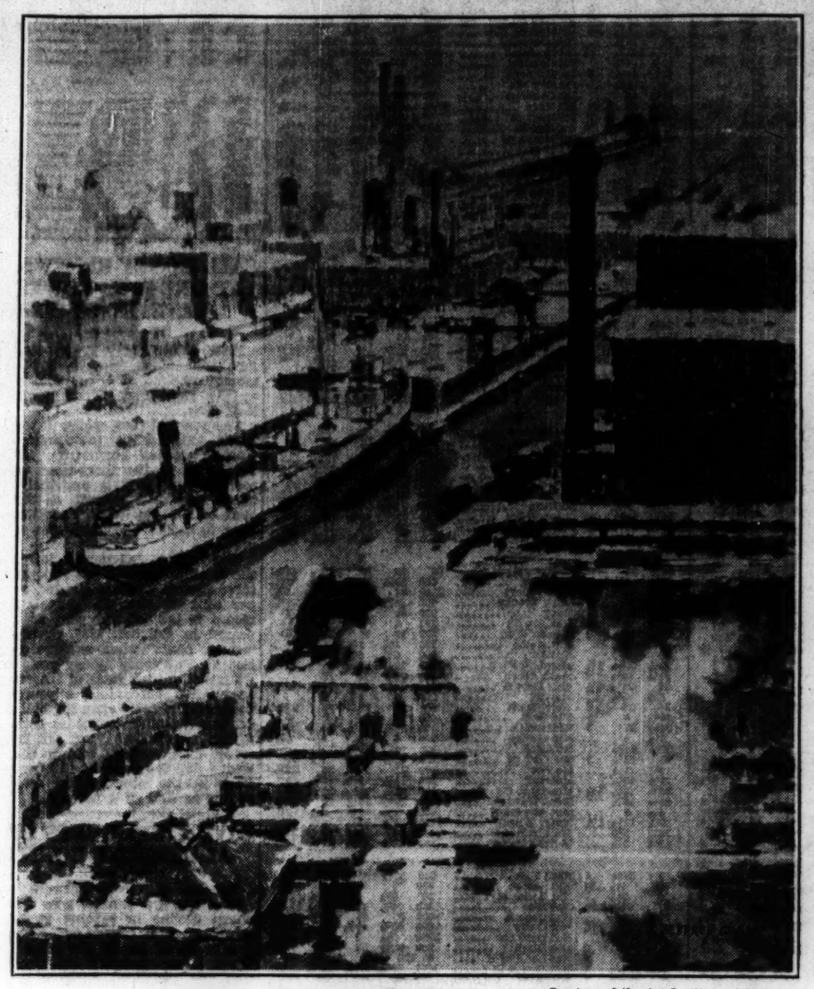
A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

Patches

Early that afternoon the great brown sail was hoisted and our tubby boat waddled through the lock, into the placid canal, and out into the country. How fresh and clean and flat it was, and how vividly green was the grass! It usually rains twenty days in the month, but this was one of the bright exceptions, and there was a brisk wind blowing fresh from the rim of the ocean. The canals, little and big, ran in every direction, one moment sparking brilliantly in the sun and the next obscuring under the soft gloom of a racing cloud-shadow. Here and there in the distance, the arms of a windmill were silently whirling, and occasional red-tiled roofs made a lovely note of color above their encircling trees.

A brick roadway ran along by the canal that we travelled, and I was constrained to make an occasional note of the people and traffic that passed to and from the town. I don't know why, but all the men seemed preternaturally grave. They were dressed—in many instances it would be more correct to say that they were patched—in blue and brown, with an occasional admixture of red. Holland is certainly the land of artistic patches. Take, for instance, our very worthy captain; a thrifty man, and prosperous, with a neat sum tucked away. Yet, see his shirt! Patched and repatched—and patched again, in varying shades of red and brown, until it has been completely metamorphosed. As to the original color, no man knoweth, but here is wonderful mosaic of soft tones, put together with infinite skill and patience. It is, moreover, still in a state of evolution, for the process may go on indefinitely. I take it that the purchase of a new shirt is a solemn rite, and not to be entered upon with indecent haste or thoughtlessness. . . .

So through the bright afternoon we sailed, and on through the lingering purple twilight, until we seemed to be the only moving things in all the wide landscape. The traffic on the roadway had ceased; the restless arms of the windmills were stilled; the herds of cattle were contentedly chewing their cuds in the home fields, and lowing softly through the dusk, while a belated milkmaid, as she finished her evening task, crooned a sweetly simple folk-song. — EDWARD PENFIELD, in "Holland Sketches."



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Chicago River. From a Painting by J. Jeffrey Grant

ON A lofty floor, in one of Chicago's most famous towers, J. Jeffrey Grant has his studio. The views from his windows continually give him pleasure and provide him with many themes for pictures.

In his canvas, "Chicago River," which illustrates his joy in his view, he has produced a feeling of vast distance. This he has achieved by his sound knowledge of perspective. The long diagonal lines of the canal and pier seem to be stretching, stretching away toward the Michigan shores. The verticals of the buildings and tall chimneys, and the horizontals of the roofs and sky line, in contrast to the positive diagonal, provide an interesting play of line.

Smoke and steam add action and plausibility to the picture, while the gray atmosphere enveloping all renders the canvas truly characteristic of Chicago on a dull day.

Ninety Miles of Black Forest

No section is better named than this region of tall, dark fir trees, through which in summer long golden streaks of sunlight sift their way. In winter, when it is a happy playground for visitors who come for skiing and coasting, the snow hangs in great fleecy clouds on evergreen branches, settles on the thatched roofs of cottages and the numerous little inns and rest houses scattered through the forest glades.

The Black Forest is ninety miles long. All the way through you can travel along finely graded macadam roads running through clumps of majestic old trees, where the woodcutter's axe is ever busy lopping off the lower branches, so that the whole forest is neat and tidy.

We had chosen Sunday especially so as to see the peasants in their picturesque Sunday dress. The Schwarzwald costumes are among the most quaint and colorful to be found in Europe, for these forest villages are far enough away from civilization to keep charming old customs and modes of dress. We watched the peasants walking miles to some hidden village church, whole families with old couples and laughing groups of children. Sometimes a pretty young girl would pass on a bicycle, peddling away—a strange combination of old and new as she flew through the forest—hat streamers floating in the breeze, usually a voluminous skirt, of black or blue cotton, just showing a pair of neat white cotton-clad ankles and heavy shoes, a tight-fitting velvet bodice with white puffed sleeves and often a fichu of lovely old lace at the neck. Broad-brimmed straw hats with huge velvet pompons or neat little straw bonnets were the favorite headgear; sometimes just a handkerchief tied under the chin. Large, untroubled eyes would smile. All the faces of these Black Forest peasants seem to wear the same calm expression. Perhaps it is the quiet serenity of their surroundings, the peace and security of their lovely valleys, where they live untouched by the rumors and changes that tear into large towns; perhaps it is their native heritage of work and a fertile soil that has made life so simple and happy. . . .

On through the long afternoon, over excellent roads shaded for miles with laden fruit trees, which serve a double purpose, protection from the sun to the tourist and fruitful returns to the landholder. Often a goat or a cow would be tethered by the roadside, cropping the grass, or a flock of geese would wander amiably down a village high street. . . .

Every road in the Black Forest leads to the Feldberg, they say, and you do not wonder why, when you reach this ideal place, rising high above the forested slopes, so that on fine days you can see for miles a clear panorama of the Alps, from the Zugspitze to Mont Blanc. . . . We were fortunate in securing two comfortable rooms with a long balcony, very like a Swiss châlet, and spent hours here reveling in the exquisite vistas that opened before us.

A walk to the edge of a deep chasm in the hill was awe-inspiring. At our feet a pure white mist stretched far into the ravine, and rose till it covered every mountain peak. All was white, ethereal, silent. We stood in a world of floating mist with no sight of land anywhere. Then a full moon rose, changing the picture into one vast glacier, sparkling, curling in waves, thinning out in long fingers that closed together ever more densely. We wandered homeward thrilled by the splendor.—REGINA JAIS, in "Legendary Germany, Oberammergau and Bayreuth."

Scott's Sentiment

To Scott's historic sentiment and tenderness of feeling for the established social order was added a love of place, begotten of associations with pleasant Teviotdale, the Tweed, Leader Haughs, the Braes of Yarrow, bequeathed from generation to generation. We Americans, men of migratory habits, who do not live where our fathers have lived, or, if so, pull their houses down that we may build others with modern luxury, are strangers to the deep sentiment which a Scotsman cherishes for his home;—not the mere stones and timber, which keep him dry and warm, but the hearth at which his mother and his forefathers sat and took their ease after the labor of the day, the ancient trees about the porch, the heather and honeysuckle, the high road down which galloped the post with news of Waterloo and Culloden, the brooks of border minstrelsy, and the mountains of legend. We do not share his inward feeling that his soul is bound to the soul of the place by some rite celebrated long before his birth, that for better or worse they two are mated. . . . Perhaps such feelings are childish, they certainly are not modish according to our American notions, but over those who entertain them they are royally tyrannical. It was so with Scott, and though when left to ourselves we may not feel that feeling, he teaches us a lively sympathy with it, and gives us a deeper desire to have what we may really call a home.

Scott also possessed a great theatrical imagination. He looked on life as from an upper window, and watched the vast historical pageant march along; his eye caught notable persons, dramatic incidents, picturesque episodes, with the skill of a sagacious theatre manager. . . . That is why the Waverley Novels divide honors with the theatre in a boy's life. —HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK JR., in "Essays on Great Writers."

די געהאַרזאמקייט וואָס שמאַמט פון א רעסטן נייגונג

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם "קריסטשטן סיענס מאניטאר")

זוואהרשיינליך גאָר אייניגע באריימען אין פולען וואס מאר א וויכטיגע ראָלע די ניט־נוגע שפילם אין אונזער משפ שטענדיגן לעי־בען, און אַנדע וואָס מאר א מאָס קי רעגירם פולע פון אונזערע מחשבות. וועג, צום בויי־שפיל, די נייגונג ציהט מיטין נאכצו־קאָמט אין א נעוויסע ריכטונג, איז קס נאכץ לויבט זיך אויפצורויזן אז אונזער פליכט ליגט אויך אין דער זעלבער וועג, שדער מען קען אזוי ווייטגעמען מעגהיין אז עס נעמיגט זיך נים קיין מיפע אורזאכצ וואָרום מען זאָל נים נעמטען דיזע קורס. מיר קענען דערא־ביר זעהן אז עס איז שטארק וויכטיג אז אונזערע נייגונגען זא־לען זיין וואָל־באַהערשט, אזן אז זיי זאָלען מיר זאָלען קענען נאכמאַלטען די מאַרעיוג־נען פון דער ערשטבאָרן־קיים.

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אינפארמאציע אזנען פריסטען סיינם לי־מיטעד וואס וועדם אריינגענומען אין דער אידיישער שפראך פון דעם פּבליקיישנ נעזעלשאפט (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Blue-Butterfly Day

It is blue-butterfly day here in spring,
And with these sky-flakes down in flurry on flurry
There is more unmixed color on the wing
Than flowers will show for days unless they hurry.

But these are flowers that fly and all but sing:
And now from having ridden out desire
They lie close over in the wind and cling
Where wheels have freshly sliced the April mire.

—ROBERT FROST, in "New Hampshire"

Obedience Through Right Inclination

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROBABLY few fully realize how large a part inclination plays in our affairs, and how many of our actions are governed thereby. When, for instance, inclination pulls strongly in a certain direction, how easy it seems for one to persuade oneself that duty lies the same way, or at least that there is no very serious objection to his taking that course. How important it is, therefore, that one's inclinations should be well governed, should turn readily towards good, in order that one may obey only the demands of righteousness!

The Psalmist surely must have perceived this when he wrote, "I have inclined mine heart to perform thy statutes." He was praying for the spirit of true obedience, whereby the natural inclinations of the heart toward good enable one to keep the law of God. Centuries later Christ Jesus rebuked the Pharisees for their outward conformity to the law of Moses, while their inmost thoughts inclined in an entirely opposite direction. This was not basic obedience to divine law, for the very first demand of that law is indicated in the twenty-third chapter of Proverbs: "My son, give me thine heart."

It is undoubtedly a great blessing that one's inclinations should turn Godward, for this means that the inner recesses of one's thought are becoming cleansed and purified. It is only as redemption takes place that inclination turns naturally and spontaneously toward that which is pure and good, and that one's feet follow gladly the path of righteousness. One then begins to understand what the prophet Isaiah meant when he wrote, "The desire of our soul is to thy name, and to the remembrance of thee."

The great service which Christian Science is rendering to mankind lies in its redemptive work in the inmost thought. Outward reform is well-nigh impossible if the inclinations of the heart are disregarded, and are allowed to remain unideal. Like unwholesome weeds, these wrong impulses spring up again and again, urging the individual into wrong paths, sometimes clothing themselves in such innocent guise as not to be recognized for what they really are. Indeed, the path of freedom is never truly entered until the heart inclines naturally towards that which is right. The true attraction, that of Spirit, is then at work, and obedience to divine Principle becomes an ever increasing joy.

On page 8 of her Message to The Mother Church for 1900 Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Learn to obey; but learn first what obedience is. When God speaks to you through one of His little ones, and you obey the mandate but retain a desire to follow your own inclinations, that is not obedience." How clearly this shows that compulsory obedience, in which inclination has no part, is not really obedience! To be worthy of the name, obedience must be voluntary, a glad compliance with a just demand. Right inclination is therefore essential to true obedience. It is no task to do that toward which we strongly incline. When impulse naturally turns that way, it is no hardship to follow the path which is just and right.

One who through an understanding of Christian Science learns that man made in the image and likeness of God is spiritual, not material, becomes aware of the attraction of Spirit, and thus finds that his inclinations are being turned into new and wholesome channels. Indeed, it not infrequently happens that with the very first glimpse of the truth of real being many unideal inclinations drop away. What a blessed sense of release such an experience brings! And what a vista of further release and redemption is opened up before him! To find the heart naturally inclining toward good, toward keeping the divine statutes and delighting in the law of God—this is indeed something to rejoice over.

Such obedience is that of the flower which naturally turns its face toward the sun. It turns thus because in that way lie warmth and light, which give it beauty, color, and vigor. So does one who through an understanding of Christian Science apprehends his true nature as spiritual, turn lovingly and spontaneously toward God. Desire to do the divine will outspeeds his actions, ever impelling him onward to greater achievements. He has begun to perceive the "more excellent way" of which the Apostle Paul speaks in his first epistle to the Corinthians, namely, the fulfilling of every righteous obligation through love. Thus obedience to good becomes indeed the outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

The Trail Road

It mounts with gallant hardihood
And builds its rugged bed
Amid the wild's bold handicaps
That stretch long leagues ahead.

It winds, a doughty pioneer,
Where boulders crowd the way
And near-song of the brawling stream
High welcome gives the day.

In noontime's level quietude
It plods untiring there;
Where meager fir trees gently breathe
Their fragrance on the air.

The sunset's warm, withdrawing smile
Beyond the mountain's crest
Would bid the trail road pause awhile,
Where shadows fall and rest.

The dusk creeps up wind-blown and thin
Before the stars bend low,
In kindly hosts to give it hail
And soft good night bestow.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

"It's the Wind That Shakes the Barley"

Winter in Glenisla is the season when men drift on the tide of music. If they forsake the bagpipes, they turn to flute or fiddle and lo! the notes come from the "deeps of time." Out of the strings, through strathspey and reel, there arise the gay clansmen merry in the glens. Or, through a dirge, the sad strains that bespeak some melancholy legend of the Highlands.

But the sentimental at times departs of a sudden. And then it is the music of the school, of the printed page—the music of crochets and quavers and sharps and flats that gives men voice.

A warm hearth. Outside the night is bleak. Tam sits by the fireside, his fiddle under his arm, while, across, his friend Wull, bent on exploring the intricacies of the staff notation, delves right into his subject.

"What I want to know is whether the scale of A minor is the same as the scale of C natural." Wull is precise. There is no mistaking his question.

"Let's see," responds Tam, running over the notes carefully on the fingerboard as he draws the bow unevenly across the strings. "Exactly. The one sounds the same as the tither."

"Na, na," says Wull. "There must be a difference, else why wud they ca' the ane A minor and the ither C natural."

"That's a minor difference," Tam answers, amused at his own pun. "In reality, they're both alike. Don't they sound alike?"

"Aye, but because an orange is a fruit and an apple's a fruit, that doesn't mean tae sae they're both alike."

Clearly Wull is stumped. There comes a time when even the most persistent inquisitor must take shelter in the nearest barn. That barn to Wull was his fiddle. So with a quick, adroit turn in the conversation, he said:

"Let's hae twa raw," which to the initiated meant two rows of music, in generous measure. And then he struck up that supreme of all lilting tunes:

"It's the Wind That Shakes the Barley."

And so the winter evenings pass in Glenisla. Storms may roar round the crest of Mount Blair, howl in the chimney of the deserted bothy, and noisily sweep through the tough stems of the heather on the hills; but they remain outside the scope of friendly conversation, which has not yet been entirely extinguished in the Highlands. Aided by fiddle or chanter, there is no stemming the tide of tradition, for through string or reed all that was primitive and picturesque and brave and glorious in the Scotland of old finds expression anew.

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STOCKS CLOSE IRREGULAR IN QUIET SESSION

Price Movements Decidedly Mixed—General Electric Under Pressure

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—Stocks closed irregular today, concluding a dull session of mixed price movements.

The general list stood up well under occasional selling drives against a few issues in the earlier hours, but most of the advance scored on an afternoon wave of short covering gave way in the late dealings when General Electric broke more than 2 points.

Fox Film and Union Carbide lost a couple of points, and American Can was down one. U. S. Steel was about unchanged after a gain of nearly 2 points.

Auburn soared 17 points but reduced its advance substantially. Sales totaled about 1,700,000 shares.

Although steel production has fallen well below 50 per cent of capacity to the vanishing point for earnings, reports at the start of the week indicate that the downward tendency is meeting increasing resistance. Aggregate output in the Youngstown area this week is estimated as unchanged, with steel sheet output the best in several weeks. Automobile production holds up well.

Bright Spot in News

The Federal Reserve Board's report of department store sales for April was a bright spot in the news, showing a gain of 9 per cent over March, although the early date of Easter gave most of the Easter trade to the earlier month.

Fox Film, a bear target last autumn, was evidently sold in advance of the postponed annual meeting, which has now been set for next Friday. The management's rejection of the audit made by accountants for the new banking interests, claiming write-offs were too drastic, forced deferment of the meeting. Directors of Paramount were to meet after the close of the market to act on the dividend, and a substantial reduction was widely expected. The decline in the stock, however, had already foreshadowed it.

Cotton textile statistics, showing that April sales of standard cotton cloths were only 61 per cent of production, were at first glance unfavorable, but it appeared that much of the production was to fill orders already on the books at the start of the month.

Call money finally renewed at 1 per cent, for the first time since 1908, but the lowered rediscount rate and abundance of outside funds available at that level had clearly foreshadowed it. Time loans were also reduced. The deflation in brokers' loans has already been so drastic that bankers do not expect the low rates will cause extensive withdrawals.

Bond Trend Uneven

The trend in the bond market was irregular today and trading was of moderate proportions.

A geenral decline in Argentine obligations featured the foreign list and a number of them reached new low levels for 1931. The 6 per cent series A and B issues, the 6 per cent bonds of May, June, September and October, 1960, and the 6s of February and of May 1961 of the Argenine National Government all hit new bottom prices.

Railroad bonds continued strong, but as the trading in many of them was limited, the gains in most instances were small.

Public utility obligations were more active than the rails, but they held close to the previous closing prices.

Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Shell Union Oil 6½s were under selling pressure. Most industrial bonds lost narrow fractions.

Fluctuations in stock privilege bonds were smaller than usual. General Theaters 6s were weak.

DIVIDENDS

Atlantic Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 21.

Dochler-Die Casting Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred and $1.75 on the $7 cumulative preference stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

New England Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividends on the prior lien prefered stock of $1.50 on the $6 dividend series, and $1.75 on the $7 dividend series, both payable June 15 to stock of record May 29.

Schiff Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable June 15 to stock of record May 30.

Venezuelan Oil Consessions, Ltd., controlled by Royal Dutch Shell declared the final common dividend for 1930 of 12½ per cent less tax, making 17½ per cent for the year, compared with 20 per cent in 1929.

Essex Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of $3, payable June 1 to stock of record May 11.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents on the common, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15.

Blaw-Knox Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable June 2 to stock of record May 18.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 9
30	Am & Brit	54¼	54¼	54¼	53⅝
20	Am & Brit 1 pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	
289	Am T&T	183¼	181	182½	184¼
120	Amoskeag	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
2500	Andes Pet	.18	.15	.15	..
400	Ariz Com	.85	.85	.85	..
190	Avia Sec	3½	3½	3½	..
135	Big Sanf	25	25	25	25⅛
75	Bos El	71	70	70	71
50	Bos El pf	86	86	86	..
12	Bos El 2 pf	87½	87	87¼	89
7	Bos & Alb	182½	182½	182½	182½
150	B&M pr pf	103	103	103	103
1025	Cal & Hec	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	..
15	East SS	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21¼
8	East SS 1pf	95	95	95	..
28	E G&F prpf	84	83½	83½	..
6	E Mass A	2½	2½	2½	..
5	E Mass B	3	3	3	..
46	Edison Elec	250	249	250	249
25	Gen Capital	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31½
120	Hathaway B	12½	11	12½	12
10	Jenk Tel	4½	4½	4½	..
1630	Mass Util	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
22	Mergenthal	79½	79½	79½	79½
5	Mohawk	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
95	Nash	32	31⅝	32	32⅝
30	NE Tel	135⅛	134	135⅛	134
50	Nipissing	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10	NA Avia	9⅝	9⅝	3⅝	..
215	No Butte	1½	1½	1½	1¾
5	Old Colony	140	140	140	139½
50	Old Domin	3	3	3	..
50	Pocahontas	11½	11½	11½	..
60	Quincy Min	6¾	6½	6½	6½
20	Shawmut	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
75	Stone Web	38⅞	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝
35	Swift & Co	27	27	27	..
80	Torrington	40	40	40	40
123	Uni Found	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
228	Uni Shoe	51½	51	51½	50½
20	Uni Shoe pf	32	31½	31½	..
100	Uni Gas	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
45	US&El Pow	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
75	Util Hyd	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
140	War Bros	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	31⅛

BONDS

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 9
$5000	Asso Elec 5s	97½	97½	97½	..
$1000	Wst T&T 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	..

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 9
			—A—					
14¼	5	..	Abitibi	600	5½	5	5¼	5⅜
36	25	..	Ab & Straus	700	36½	35	36½	..
23½	14⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2200	15¾	14⅞	15¼	15⅝
32¾	22⅝	2	Adams Mill	300	26	26	26	..
11⅛	5⅛	..	Adv-Rumely	100	8½	8½	8½	8
⅞	⅜	..	Ahumdaa	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
109¾	77⅞	3	Air Reduc	1400	85¾	84½	85½	86
10⅞	3½	..	Airway El	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
15⅝	7	.40	Alaska Jun	1700	13¾	13⅛	13½	13¼
46¼	34⅞	1.80	Allegh Stl	90	30	30	30	..
59½	33	5½	Alleghany pf	400	37	37	37	..
59	33	5½	Allegh pf xl	100	34	34	34	..
182¾	116¼	6¶	Allied Chem	4500	124½	121½	123	122¾
42¾	26½	2	Allis-Chal	500	27	26¾	26¾	27
23	16½	2	Amerada	400	17¼	17	17¼	..
62¾	36	3¶	Am Bk Note	300	38⅛	37	37	39½
29¾	14¼	..	Am Ag Ch of Del	400	16	15¼	15¼	15⅛
17⅞	8	..	Am Beet S pf	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
38	28¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	29½	29¼	29¼	29⅛
124¾	118	7	Am Brake pf	40	119¾	119¾	119¾	..
12⅝	6	..	Am Br Bev	400	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
129⅞	104⅞	5¶	Am Can	28500	109¼	105⅝	107	107½
152½	145	7	Am Can pf	100	150⅞	150⅞	150⅞	..
38⅞	19⅛	3	Am Car & F	100	21	21	21	21
88	78	7	Am Chain pf	100	78	78	78	..
48⅝	38¼	3¶	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	45
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alc	200	8	8	8	8⅛
51¾	26¾	..	Am & FPw	14700	34⅞	32¾	34⅛	33½
79½	56¾	4	Am &FP 2pf	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	60⅜
10⅝	6¼	..	Am Hawaii	400	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
30	10½	..	Am Hide pf	200	20½	20½	20½	21
26	12⅝	..	Am Int Corp	200	15¼	14⅝	15¼	15¾
30⅞	17⅛	2	Am Loco	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
57¼	50	3¶	Am News	140	50	49½	50	..
64⅞	39½	1§	Am Pw&Lt	1400	45½	44	44	44⅞
85	78¾	5	Am P&L pf st	200	80	80	80	80
21½	13⅛	.60	Am Radiat	3100	14	13½	14	14⅛
37⅞	24⅛	..	Am Roll Mill	1500	25⅞	25	25½	25⅞
66	48	5	Am Saf Raz	200	54	52	54	51¾
1⅝	¾	..	Am Ship	100	¾	¾	¾	..
58½	35⅜	4	Am Smelt	1400	37	36¼	36¼	36⅞
138½	129	7	Am Smelt pf	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	..
31¼	17	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼
113	110	7	Am Stl F pf	260	110	109	109	110
48¼	37	2½¶	Am Stores	100	42½	42½	42½	..
201¾	176	9	Am Tel&T	10400	184	180½	182¾	181¾
110½	105	7	Am Type pf	10	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
80¾	52½	3	Am Wat W	1200	59½	57⅞	58¾	57½
107	104¼	6	Am Wat W	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
11⅞	6⅞	..	Am Wool	400	7½	7½	7½	..
39½	21	..	Am Wool pf	400	31½	30¾	31⅞	31
4	1½	..	Am Writ ct	700	1½	1½	1½	..
40¾	26	..	Am Zinc pf	200	31½	31	31½	..
26¼	22	1	Anac Wire	200	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	22¾
43¼	25⅝	1½	Anaconda	9700	28	27⅛	27⅝	27¾
36	24	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	25	25	25	25
18	10	..	Arch Dan	400	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
4½	2	..	Arm Ill A	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
2⅞	1¼	..	Arm Ill B	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
47	14⅞	..	Arm Ill pf	100	16	16	16	..
28⅞	5¾	2¶	Asso Apparl	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
29⅞	19¼	2½	Asso Dry G	200	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	23
203⅞	164⅞	10	Atchison	400	173½	172	172½	172
108¼	102½	5	Atchison pf	200	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½
23⅞	12½	1	Atl Refin	1600	15⅞	15	15	15
13½	8¾	1§	Atlas Stores	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
3½	2⅞	..	Atlas Tack	100	3	3	3	..
295½	101½	4¶	Auburn Auto	17100	256¾	235	252	238
51¾	48⅝	3.82	Aust Cred	100	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..
5	2	..	Auto Sales pf	290	3	2½	2½	..
6⅛	3	..	Aviation	1700	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
			—B—					
104½	88½	7	Baldwin pf	10	90½	90½	90½	..
87⅞	58⅛	5	Balt & O	300	64	63½	64	64⅛
14½	7½	1	Barnsdall A	2400	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
81	65	4	Beatrice	200	73¾	72	72¼	..
25½	15⅝	1	Bendix	2300	19⅝	18¾	19	18⅞
46¼	32¼	2	Best & Co	200	40	39	40	40⅛
70⅞	39¼	4	Beth Steel	21500	46¼	44¼	45⅞	45⅝
24	19	1½	Blaw Knox	100	19¼	19¼	19	19
82½	75⅛	7	Blum'thal pf	30	82½	82½	82½	..
40½	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	37	35½	37	36
76½	64⅝	3¶	Borden	1300	67⅞	66¾	67⅞	67½
30¾	17⅝	1	Borg Warner	1400	21½	20⅝	21⅜	21
22¾	13⅝	1½¶	Briggs	1200	16	15⅛	15¾	15¾
69⅞	53⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	600	58	57½	58	59¼
94¼	85⅝	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
10⅝	8	..	Bklyn-Queen	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
129⅞	102	5	Bklyn Un G	1600	112½	111	112¼	112
20⅞	12	1	Bucyrus	100	14	14	14	16
114	111¼	7	Bucyrus pf	10	113	113	113	..
5⅝	3¾	..	Mudd Mfg	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
13	7⅛	1	Budd Wheel	400	8½	8⅛	8½	8½
23	10¼	..	Bullard	400	11½	11	11	13
10	2½	..	Burns Br B	200	2½	2½	2½	..
32¼	21⅛	1	Burroughs	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅝
69¾	33½	..	Byers	3000	40⅞	38	39¾	39⅝
			—C—					
53	20½	2	Calif Pack	200	27¼	27¼	27¼	25⅝
43⅜	31¼	..	Calu & Ariz	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
11⅜	7	..	Calu & Hecla	400	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7
43	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	2000	42	41⅛	41½	41⅝
60	60	3	Can Couth	40	60	60	60	..
45⅜	27⅞	1¼	Can Pac	1600	29¾	29⅛	29½	29¼
16	9½	..	Capital Adm	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
92	85	4	Caro C&O	100	91	91	91	..
131½	66½	6	Case Thresh	11000	70¾	66½	70⅝	68¾
52½	25½	3	Caterpillar	1800	28	27	28⅛	27¾
30⅞	15½	..	Cerro de P	100	17	17	17	17
7¼	2¼	..	Cert-Teed	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
23¼	8⅞	..	Checker Cab	800	12	11⅞	12	12
54⅛	40	3	Ches Corp	600	41½	41¼	41¼	41¾
46½	38¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	300	40⅛	39½	40⅛	40⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	⅞
8⅞	4⅜	..	Chi M&SP	400	5¼	5	5¼	5
15⅜	7⅞	..	Ch M&SP pf	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞
45½	29	4	Chi & NW	100	33	33	33	32⅛
15⅛	6½	..	Chi Pneu	400	9½	8⅞	9½	8⅞
65½	45½	5	Chi RI	100	47	47	47	..
33¾	18½	2.40	Childs	200	21	20½	21	21
25⅝	15⅞	1	Chrysler	8000	21¼	20	21	20
37⅞	30⅛	3.60§	City Ice	200	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	..
4⅞	2½	..	City Stores	100	3	3	3	3
170	142⅞	6	Coca Cola	100	151	151	151	..
50½	41⅞	2½	Col Palm	100	44	44	44	44
17⅝	9	..	Collins & A	500	14¼	14	14	13¼
32¼	15¼	..	Colo F&I	200	16	16	16	15⅞
45⅜	29⅞	2§	Colum Gas	7500	30½	29⅝	30	30¼
109½	100¾	6	Col Gas pf A	100	106	106	106	..
111⅝	65¼	5¶	Col Carbon	1100	75½	72½	75¼	74
16⅞	7¾	¾	Col Graph	2500	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
23¼	15	2	Com Cred	400	17	16½	16½	17
85¾	76½	6½	Com Cr 1pf	30	85	85	85	..
24½	21½	2	Com Cr pf B	100	22½	22	22½	..
34	23	1.20§	Com Inv T	300	26¼	26	26	..
109	108¾	7	Com Inv 7%	10	109	109	109	..
21½	12¼	1	Com Sol	1600	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞
12	8	.40	Commwlth So	900	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8⅝
12¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum	400	10	9⅝	10	9¾
15	5	..	Con Film	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
18⅞	12¼	2	Con Film pf	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
109⅞	87⅛	4	Con Gas	5000	98¼	95⅞	97½	97
105¼	101½	5	Con Gas pf	200	104¼	105¼	105¼	105⅝
1¾	¼	..	Con Textile	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	¾
3	1¼	..	Container B	100	2	2	2	..
30	10	..	Cont Bak A	400	12½	12⅛	12½	12⅛
3⅜	1½	..	Cont Bak B	300	2	1⅞	2	..
62¾	47	2½	Cont Can	1400	54¾	53⅞	53⅞	54¼
4½	2¾	..	Cont Motors	400	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
12	6⅛	..	Cont Oil	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
12	3⅝	..	Cont Shares	600	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
86⅝	62½	3¶	Corn Prod	1800	69½	67¾	69	68
18	8¼	..	Coty	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9½
8¾	4½	..	Crosley	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
63	43¾	..	Crucible	200	47	46	47	..
106	90⅝	7	Crucible pf	20	95	94½	95	..
2⅝	⅞	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	1½	1½	1½	..
5¾	2⅛	..	Cub Am S	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
48⅞	41	4	Cudahy	400	41½	41	41	42
100	76	6	Curtis Pub	200	79	79	79	79⅛
118⅝	113¼	7	Curtis P pf	100	117	117	117	..
5⅞	2⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	1500	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
8½	3⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	60	108	108	108	108
			—D—					
23	11½	..	Davison	600	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
157¼	131	9	Del & Hud	200	132¾	132¾	132¾	133½
102	62	4	Del Lac&W	100	62	62	62	63
23	14⅞	..	Diamond M	900	18⅝	17½	18⅝	17½
26	24⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	400	26	25½	26	26
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	11	11	11	11
107	77⅜	4¶	Dupont	8000	87½	84¼	87	85¾
14¾	12½	1	Duplan Silk	200	12½	12½	12½	..
23	21	..	Durham H pf	10	21	21	21	..
			—E—					
185¾	143⅜	5¶	East Kodak	1800	158½	155¼	158	159½
21⅞	10¼	1.60	Eaton Axle	1000	13½	13	13	13½
69	35½	..	Eitingon pf	200	56½	56½	56½	..
74⅜	45⅝	6	Elec Auto Lt	2500	51½	50	51	51⅞
3⅞	2	..	Elec Boat	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
60¾	38¼	1	Elec P&L	6500	46⅞	44⅝	45½	45
108¼	100	7	Elec P&L pf	200	103	103	103	103
66	50¼	5	Elec So Bat	400	59	58⅞	59	59¼
98	92½	..	Eng PS 6 pf	100	92½	92½	92½	..
39¾	21¼	..	Erie	800	22	21¼	21¾	22¾
			—F—					
25	15½	..	Fed Dept St	100	24	24	24	..
30	20	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	100	22⅝	21¼	22⅝	..
56¼	42½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	45	45	45	45⅝
63	56¼	6	Firestone pf	900	57⅛	57	57	57⅛
55	41	2½	First Nat St	100	53	53	53	52½
⅞	½	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	½
64½	35¼	2	Foster & Wh	1700	40½	38⅞	40¼	39⅝
38⅜	14¾	4	Fox A	31100	17¾	14¾	16¼	17⅞
43¼	27⅞	3	Freeport Tx	1200	29¼	28¼	29¼	29
			—G—					
73⅛	56	4	Gen Am Tk	1900	60	59	59½	60
47	20⅞	3	Gen Asphalt	1400	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	22⅝
25⅝	17½	2	Gen Baking	300	21¼	21	21¼	21
9½	6	..	Gen Bronze	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
65	37	..	Gen Cable pf	40	37	37	37	..
54¾	40⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	26100	45¾	42⅝	43⅛	45
12⅛	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
56	47¾	3	Gen Foods	3400	52¼	51½	52	51¼
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen G&E A	1200	5¾	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝
50	41	3	Gen Mills	100	42	42	42	..
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
48	35¼	3	Gen Motors	44100	44⅞	43⅛	44⅜	43¾
103¼	95	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	101½	101½	101½	101⅝
23	14⅛	6a	Gen Pub Svc	900	17	17	17	17¼
15½	3⅝	..	Gen Theatre	20300	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4¼
84⅛	49¾	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	57	57	57	55
9½	4¾	..	Gen Realty	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
57⅜	37	4*	Gen Refrac	100	39	39	39	..
38¾	21⅛	..	Gillette	24100	38¾	35	38⅛	35⅛
75	62¾	5	Gillette pf	700	75	74	75	74½
7⅞	4½	..	Gimbel Br	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
16⅛	8⅝	..	Glidden	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
78	48	7	Glidden ppf	30	64	62	62	64¾
9⅞	4	..	Gobel Adolf	600	6	6	6	6
42⅛	30¼	2½	Gold Dust	18500	32½	30¼	31⅝	31¾
20⅞	9	..	Goodrich	200	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10⅞
52¾	32⅛	3	Goodyear	2700	40½	39⅛	40	40⅛
13¾	4⅞	..	Gotham Hos	300	13	12⅛	12½	13
6½	3⅞	..	Graham-P	1400	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6⅛
22⅝	13¼	2	Granby	200	14½	14½	14½	14⅛
25½	16	1§	Grand Silver	3100	21	20¼	20⅝	19⅝
18⅞	10⅝	..	Grand Union	4200	17⅝	15	16¾	15⅝
39⅛	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	600	39⅛	38⅛	39	38⅛
69¾	55	5	Grt Nor pf	2200	57	55	56⅛	57⅝
23½	19½	2	Grt Nor Ore	200	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	21½
11⅞	7¾	..	Grt W Sug	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
96½	85⅝	7	Grt W Sug pf	10	87	87	87	87
6¾	2⅞	..	Grisby Gru	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
			—H—					
30	26½	1¾	Hack pf A	10	29	29	29	29
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	100	55	55	55	..
19⅝	12	2	Hall Print	100	14	14	14	..
41	35	1.80	Hamiltn W	90	36	35⅞	35⅞	36
44¼	29¾	2	Harbison	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
10⅝	5⅝	..	Hartman A	200	6	6	6	..
8	3½	..	Hayes Body	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
103⅞	87	5	Hershey Ch	1200	101	98½	100	97⅞
104	93	5	Hershey pf	100	103	101½	103	..
104	81	6	Homestake	100	98	98	98	..
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille B	1100	7	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
68½	35¼	..	Houston Oil	400	42	40	41¼	40⅞
14⅛	8¼	..	Houston Oil nw	1200	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	8¾
29½	18⅝	3	Howe-Sound	200	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞
44½	37	3½	Hud Man	400	37⅛	37⅜	37⅛	37
26	15⅛	1	Hudson Mot	800	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝
13⅛	7	..	Hupp Motors	200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
			—I—					
89	53⅞	4	Ill Central	100	59	59	59	59¾
4¾	2⅛	..	Indian Mot	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4⅝	2¼	..	Indian Refin	600	2½	2½	2½	..
86	26	4	Ind Rayon	800	31½	30⅝	31½	31½
182	115	4	Ingersoll R	200	125	125	125	131
9¼	5⅞	.40	Insuran Sh Del	100	6½	6½	6½	..
9⅝	6¾	.40	Insuran Sh Md	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
34	19⅞	..	Interboro RT	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
179¾	145⅛	6¶	Int Business	400	162	159¾	162	162
12⅞	7⅛	..	Int Carriers	400	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
62½	34¼	4	Int Clement	200	36¼	35½	35½	..
4	1⅜	..	Int Combus	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
39¾	18	..	Int Comb pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
60⅛	46	2½	Int Harv	3500	48⅞	46	48⅞	47⅞
143⅛	131	7	Int Harv pf	100	140½	140½	140½	..
31	21⅝	2b	Int Hyd El	200	25	24¾	24¾	25¼
73¼	55	4	Int Match pf	200	60¼	60⅛	60¼	60¾
16⅞	9	2	Int M Mar	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	10
20⅛	13⅞	.60	Int Nickel	4400	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14⅝
42	25	7	Int Paper 7%	10	27¾	27¾	27¾	..
10¼	5½	..	Int P&P A	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
4⅛	2	..	Int P&P C	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
48¾	47	3	Int Shoe	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
90½	63¾	7	Inlt Silver pf	20	63¾	63¾	63¾	64½
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & T	25700	29¾	27⅝	28¾	28⅝
			—J—					
57½	39¼	4	Jewel Tea	100	44	44	44	..
80¾	43	3	Johns Man	24300	44⅞	42½	44⅝	43¾
123½	118¼	7	Jones & L pf	10	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅞
1¼	¼	..	Jordan Mot	4800	⅜	¼	¼	⅜
			—K—					
24⅝	12⅛	1	Kayser	200	13¾	13	13¾	13⅝
101½	80	7	Keith Alb pf	100	85	85	85	80
29¾	10	2	Kelsey Wh	200	14⅛	14	14⅛	14½
15½	8⅝	..	Kelvinator	800	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	11⅝
31½	19⅞	2	Kennecott	1200	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21⅛
29	25	1.60	Kresge	900	28	26¾	27½	27¾
27¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2200	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛
35½	18	1	Kroger	11700	35¼	33⅝	34⅞	33½
			—L—					
4¾	2¼	..	Lee Rubber	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
18¾	12	1	Leh P Cem	200	12	12	12	..
69¾	54	3	Lehman	300	55	55	55	..
20⅞	11⅛	..	Libbey Ow	2500	19	16⅞	17¾	19
34¾	21¼	2c	Lima Loco	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
55½	26	3	Liquid Car	700	28¼	28	28¼	28
63½	41½	3	Loew's Inc	15800	44¼	41¾	43¼	43⅝
6½	2¾	..	Loft Inc	1000	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
54⅞	43¾	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	200	50	49⅞	50	50½
35⅝	27	1¾	Lou G&E A	300	30	30	30	30¼
19	9⅛	..	Ludlum Stl	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
			—M—					
51⅝	35	2	McCrory B	60	42	42	42	42⅞
26½	20¾	1	McIntyre	800	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
103⅞	71½	4¶	McKeesport	2800	86	83½	85	84½
43⅞	27¾	3	Mack Trucks	700	31⅛	30½	31⅛	31⅛
106¼	81½	3§	Macy	900	90	88½	90	88
7½	5	.60	Madison Sq	200	6	6	6	..
27⅜	15¼	2	Magma Cop	500	18	18	18	18
3¾	1⅜	..	Maracaibo	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
10	5¼	..	Marmon	200	6½	6¼	6¼	..
32¾	23⅛	2½	Marshall F	300	29	28½	28½	29⅜
31½	18⅜	2	Math Alkali	100	20	20	20	..
39	28⅜	2½	May Dept S	1500	34	33	33½	33½
8⅞	5¾	..	Maytag	200	6	5¾	6	..
34	28	2	Melville Sh	200	29	29	29	28½
16¾	8	..	Mid Cont	400	9	9	9	9
31½	17	3	Midland St	100	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅛
7½	4	..	Min Moline	200	4	4	4	4¼
26¾	14⅜	..	Mo K&T	600	15½	15⅛	15½	..
85	52½	7	Mo K&T pf	200	52½	52½	52½	..
42¾	21⅛	..	Mo Pac	100	23	23	23	23½
21⅞	10⅞	..	Mohawk	100	13½	13½	13½	14
26½	18½	1¼	Monsanto Ch	100	21½	21½	21½	22
29¼	15⅞	..	Mont Ward	16100	20¾	19¼	20	19⅞
4½	2	..	Mot Met G&E	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2½
19⅞	11⅞	1½	Motor Wheel	1400	12⅞	11⅞	12¼	13
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	1200	24	22⅜	24	23¼
18¾	9½	..	Murray Body	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
			—N—					
40⅞	27¼	4	Nash Mot	600	32⅜	30⅝	32	31½
10¾	4⅞	.80	Nat Acme	400	6	5⅞	6	6½
10	3¼	..	Nat Bellas H	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
83¾	67½	2.80	Nat Bisc	1200	74¾	73¼	74⅛	74
39¾	26	..	Nat Cash R	1600	29	28	28½	29⅛
50⅜	38¼	2.60	Nat Dairy	7600	43¾	42½	43¼	43¼
7½	3	..	Nat Dept Sto	2200	3⅞	3	3	4
36⅞	19¾	2	Nat Distil	200	27½	27	27	27¼
120	116⅞	6	Nat Land pf B	50	118	118	118	..
44⅛	27¾	1	Nat Pow & Lt	3400	30⅞	29¼	29½	29⅝
58	40⅝	2	Nat Steel	500	42	42	42	42
70¼	34	4	Nat Supply	200	35	34	34	..
78½	41¾	5	Nat Surety	200	58¼	58¼	58¼	59¾
25¼	14	..	Neisner Bros	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
14¾	8½	1	Nev Cons	800	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
143	99⅞	7	New OT&M	50	100	100	100	..
24	12	..	Newton Steel	100	12	12	12	..
25	12¼	1.60	NY Air Br	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	..
132¼	94½	6	Ny Central	1900	99½	97	97¼	98
227	165	5	NY&Harlem	20	175	175	175	..
12⅛	5	..	NP Invest	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
94⅞	71	6	NY NH&H	1500	79	77	78	76½
29½	21⅜	..	Noranda M	2900	23½	22⅜	22⅞	23
90¼	62	10a	No Am	8700	72½	69⅝	72	71
106¼	102	6	No Am Ed pf	100	106	106	106	106
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviat	3200	9¾	9	9¼	9¼
60⅞	40⅞	5	No Pac	2200	42¼	40¾	41½	42⅜
			—O—					
19½	8¼	1	Ohio Oil	6500	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅝
5⅝	2⅝	..	Oliver Farm	100	3½	3½	3½	3
26	14	6	Oliver ppf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
58½	37¼	2½	Otis Elev	400	39	38¾	39	38¾
16⅝	6½	..	Otis Steel	200	9	8½	9	9
39¾	28½	2	Owens Ill	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
			—P—					
54⅞	45	2	Pac Gas		48½	47½	47¾	48
69½	50¼	3	Pac Lighting	400	57	56½	56½	..
36½	29	..	Pan-Am B	100	29½	29½	29½	..
11⅞	7¼	.60	Packard M	1300	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
35⅛	30	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	30½	30½	30½	..
50¼	26½	4	Paramount	14500	29	27¼	29	28
4⅞	2¼	..	Parmalee Tr	100	3	3	3	2¼
2⅞	1½	..	Pathe Exch	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
6½	3	..	Pathe Ex A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
46½	33	1	Penick & F	600	36	35¼	35¼	36¼
5½	3	..	Penn Dix C	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
39⅝	28½	2.40	J C Penney	1200	37	36⅛	37	36¼
99⅝	90	6	J C Penney pf	100	97½	97½	97½	..
64	50⅝	4	Penn RR	4600	52⅛	51¼	51½	53
250	200½	8	Peoples Gas	700	227	223	227	..
10⅞	6¾	1	Petroleum	300	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
25⅝	17¾	2	Phelps Dodge	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
12¼	7	..	Phila Read	600	8½	8	8	9
52	48¼	7	Philip Jns pf	40	48¼	48¼	48¼	..
16⅝	7	..	Phillips Pet	1000	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
3⅝	1⅜	..	Pierce Pet	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
37	26	2¶	Pillsbury	100	31	30¼	30¼	31¼
80	65	..	Pitts Coal pf	200	65	65	65	65
87	68	7	Pitts Stl pf	10	66½	66½	66½	..
28	22	..	Pitts Ter pf	137	21	21	21	22
39½	10	..	Post Tel pf	200	25	25	25	..
20⅝	9½	2¶	Prairie O&G	400	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
26½	17⅞	3¶	Prairie P L	100	20	19⅝	20	..
7⅛	3½	..	Press Steel	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
74¼	63	2.40	Procter & G	400	68	67	67⅛	67½
6	2⅛	..	Prod & Ref	100	3	3	3	..
96½	72	3.40	Pub Serv	3000	85½	84	84¼	83¾
101½	98	5	Pub Serv 5%	400	101¾	101½	101¾	101⅝
58½	36⅝	4	Pullman	1200	38½	37½	37¾	38¾
11⅞	5½	..	Pure Oil	100	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
101⅞	67	8	Pure Oil pf	20	77⅝	77	77	78¾
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio	116900	21⅜	19½	20¾	20⅛
55⅛	48	3.50	Radio pf A	100	51	51	51	..
24½	15½	..	Radio-Keith	12200	18	17¼	18	17⅝
61	40	4	RR Secur	50	44¾	44¾	44¾	44⅜
29½	18⅝	2.60	Raybestos	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	23⅜
47	41¼	2	Reading 2pf	100	43	43	43	42½
30⅞	13	3	Real Silk H	100	16	16	16	15½
19¾	7⅝	..	Rem Rand	200	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅞
10⅛	6¾	.40	Reo Motors	1000	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6½
25⅝	12	..	Repub Stl	500	14	13¾	13¾	14
54	27⅞	..	RepubStl pf	500	31	30½	30½	..
22¾	11½	2	Rey Metal	100	15½	15½	15½	15⅞
6⅜	1¼	..	Richfield Oil	200	1½	1½	1½	1¼
42⅝	27½	1.87	Royal Dutch	2600	31¼	30⅝	31¼	30⅜
10¼	4	..	Rio Grande O	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
			—S—					
65¼	38⅝	5	Safeway S	200	52	51¾	51¾	51⅝
30⅝	15⅛	1	St Joseph	700	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝
62¾	15¾	..	StL&SF	400	18	17	18	17⅝
76	29	6	StL & SF pf	600	31¼	29½	31¼	30
33½	14½	..	StL SW	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
50	40	1.40§	Scott Paper	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
1⅝	½	..	Seabd AL	1200	⅝	½	½	..
63¼	44⅞	2½	Sears Roe	5900	55¾	53½	54⅞	54¼
6½	3⅛	..	Sec Nat Inv	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel	1100	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	9⅝
29½	21⅛	1¶	Shattuck	100	24	24	24	25
10¼	4⅝	..	Shell Union	4200	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
78	25½	5.50	Shell Un pf	300	29½	29¼	29½	30
23¾	11⅝	..	Simmons	800	15	13⅛	14½	13½
11	5¾	..	Simms Pet	100	6	6	6	6
15⅝	8½	1	Sinclair	2400	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
12⅞	5	..	Skelly Oil	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
4⅞	1⅜	..	Snider	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
54½	42¾	2	So Calif Ed	1000	45	44⅞	45	45⅝
109½	82¼	6	So Pacific	3400	86	84	86	84½
109½	82¼	6	So Pacific	3400	86	84	86	84½
17½	9¾	..	So PR Sug	300	11⅝	11	11⅛	11
112	96½	8	So PR Sug pf	10	103	103	103	103
65⅞	35⅞	8	So Railway	100	39	38½	38½	40⅛
83	55	5	So Ry pf	100	65	65	65	..
17½	9¾	..	So PR Sug	300	11⅝	11	11⅛	11
112	96½	8	So PR Sug pf	10	103	103	103	103
65⅞	35⅞	8	So Railway	100	39	38½	38½	40⅛
83	55	5	So Ry pf	100	65	65	65	..
13⅝	7	1	Sparks With	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
16½	10	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	13¼	12	12	..
17½	5¼	..	Spiegel May	400	7¾	7	7⅜	7⅜
20½	16⅛	1.20	Sta Brands	4400	19	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
101	92½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
88¾	58	3.50	Sta Gas	4400	73⅝	69½	71¾	72½
64⅞	57	3	Sta Gas pf	100	62	62	62	62
51¾	32	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	4300	37¾	36½	36½	37½
52½	33½	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	2800	37¼	36⅝	37	37⅛
26	17⅝	1.60	Sta Oil NY	1500	19	18¾	18⅞	18¾
34¼	17¾	2¶	Starrett Co	400	21½	20¾	21½	21½
5⅞	2¾	..	Sterling	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
21⅞	10⅝	..	St-Warner	400	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	13
54½	35⅝	3	Stone & Web	400	38⅞	38½	38½	38
26	18¾	1.20	Studebaker	300	21¼	20⅞	20½	20⅝
45¼	34⅞	1§	Sun Oil	100	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	..
104½	98	6	Sun Oil pf	10	98	98	98	98
1¾	¾	..	Super Oil	100	1	1	1	..
13¾	11⅞	1	Sweets Co	300	13¾	13½	13⅞	..
			—T—					
36¼	20	3	Tex Corp	3800	20⅞	20¼	20¾	20½
55¾	36⅞	3	Tex Gulf S	4800	42¾	40½	41¾	41⅞
6½	3½	..	Tex & P Coal	200	4⅛	4	4	..
17⅝	10¼	..	Tex & P LT	100	11	11	11	11
9	4⅛	..	Thermoid	400	5½	5	5¼	5
9	4½	.60	Tidewat As	600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
68	50	6	Tidewat A pf	300	49	48½	48½	49
12	7⅝	.80	Timken-Det	100	8½	8½	8½	..
59	43	3	Timken	600	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¾
18	7¼	1	Transamor	2200	8¾	8½	8½	8⅞
11¾	6½	..	Tri-Cont	300	9¾	9¼	9¾	9½
94	92¼	6	Tri-ont pf	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93½
45⅝	20⅞	2.50	Trico	100	36	36	36	36⅝
24	18¾	1.20§	Truscon S	100	18	18	18	..
			—U—					
72	47¾	2.60	Un Carbide	2100	51¾	49	49¾	52
26⅝	14	2¶	Un Oil Cal	1200	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅛
205⅛	160⅛	10	Un Pacific	200	173	172	173	173
86¾	83⅝	4	Un Pac pf	300	86½	86⅛	86⅛	86½
25⅞	20	1.60	Un Tk Car	300	21	20¾	20¾	..
38⅞	22⅛	..	Uni Air T	34400	32⅝	30¼	31⅞	31¼
59	46	3	Unui Air T pf	400	58	57¼	57¼	57
31¼	18⅛	.75	Unit Corp	61000	24⅜	23⅛	23⅞	23⅛
52⅛	44¾	3	Unit Corp pf	600	51⅝	51	51¼	51½
67¾	51¼	4	Uni Fruit	200	58	57¾	57¾	..
37½	27⅝	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	3700	31⅞	30¼	31¼	30½
50	39	1.60	US Gypsum	300	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	..
77¾	30½	2	NS Ind Alco	400	32	31	32	32½
10¾	3⅝	..	US Leather	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
37½	22¼	2	US Pipe & Fd	400	26½	25½	26¼	26
36⅞	18⅛	2	US Realty	500	19⅞	19¼	19¼	20
20⅞	11⅞	..	US Rubber	300	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
36¼	20⅞	..	US Rub 1pf	100	25	25	25	25¼
152⅞	109⅞	7	US Steel	46100	113½	110½	112⅝	111⅞
150	140	7	US Steel pf	100	145⅛	144½	145⅛	145
31	19½	..	Util P&Lt A	3600	24	23⅝	24	24¼
			—V—					
2	¾	..	Vadsco	400	1	1	1	1
76¾	37⅞	..	Vanadium	9700	45⅝	43	44⅞	43⅞
108	98¼	6	Va El&P pf	10	108	108	108	108¾
34	22	..	Va IC&C	40	31	31	31	31
71⅞	41½	4	Vulcan	10	53⅞	52⅛	53⅝	54⅝
			—W—					
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf	200	24½	24¼	24½	24⅛
15	7⅞	1	Walworth	200	8⅛	8	8⅜	8⅝
27½	6¼	..	Ward Bk A	100	11½	11⅛	11½	..
8⅜	3½	..	Ward Bk B	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
57½	24	7	Ward Bk pf	100	30	30	30	..
20⅞	7⅛	..	Warner Br A	5200	8	7½	7⅞	8
7⅜	3⅝	..	Warner Quin	200	3⅝	3½	3½	..
46⅝	27⅞	3	Warren Br	200	31	30¾	31	31
49⅞	40⅛	3	Warren cv pf	30	43	43	43	41¾
26¼	21¼	2	Wesson O	100	21	21	21	..
103	95	6	W Pen El pf	30	98	98	98	..
112½	103½	6	W Pen P 6%	110	110	110	110	..
120	114	7	W Pen 7%	10	116¾	116¾	116¾	..
44½	19½	4	Wn Dairy A	100	24½	24½	24½	..
12⅞	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅝
19⅝	10⅝	..	Wn Md	200	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	12
150¾	122	8	Wn Union	300	106⅛	101⅞	104⅞	103
36⅞	28	2	Westg A B	100	28	28	28	28½
107⅞	57	4	Westg Elec	26700	62½	58⅝	61⅝	61⅝
119½	87⅞	4	Westg El pf	20	92	91	92	91¼
36¼	33	2	Weston In A	100	35	35	35	..
40	14⅞	2	Westvaco	100	27	27	27	..
2⅝	⅝	..	Wextark Rad	300	1	⅞	⅞	..
94	70	..	Wheeling pf	10	70	70	70	..
9⅝	6⅛	..	Wilcox Oil	200	7	7	7	..
30	20	2.50	Wilcox R A	100	27½	27½	27½	..
8	4⅞	..	Willys-Over	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
10⅞	4⅞	..	Wilson A	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
72¼	54⅞	2.40	Woolworth	24500	71¾	69	71⅝	70¾
106⅞	56¼	..	Wor Pump	9700	63⅝	61¼	63	62⅞
80⅞	66⅞	4	Wrigley	3600	75	73½	74½	73
			—Y—					
15⅛	8½	..	Yel Truck	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

CALL MONEY RENEWS AT ONE P. C., LOWEST RATE IN 23 YEARS

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—For the first time since Sept. 9, 1908, call money renewed at 1 per cent today at the New York Stock Exchange loan desk.

The renewal rate, which is the interest charged on previously contracted brokers' borrowings, reflects conditions in the short-term money market, and today's extremely low figure was an aftermath of the recent cut in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's rediscount rate to 1½ per cent.

The highest call money rate since the establishment of the Federal Reserve System was inaugurated was 30 per cent on Nov. 12, 1919, but the record is the 125 per cent that appeared in October, 1907, during the "money panic" when bankers organized an emergency money pool.

Unusually high rates of interest on speculative borrowings appeared in the spring of 1929, when the bull market was booming toward its peak. On March 26 of that year call money soared to 20 per cent, and on the following day it renewed at 15 per cent. Back in the nineties the rate got as low as half of 1 per cent.

DIVIDEND DOUBTS ON AMUSEMENT EQUITIES

Reports of motion picture companies for the current year show a sharp decline in earning power, as compared with a year ago, although holding well above the 1929 level. Waning popularity of the "talkies" and the prolonged business depression are the chief factors.

Paramount Publix Corporation, the leader in the industry, reported earnings for the March quarter of $3,510,000, compared with $4,825,000 net in the previous three months, and $5,100,000 in the September, 1930, quarter. On the stock outstanding March 31, 1931, the net was equal to $1.12 a share. It has been estimated that the $4 annual rate will be cut to $2.50.

Loew's, Inc., report for the first 28 weeks of its fiscal year ended March 13 shows a net of $6,879,960, or $4.51 a share on 1,413,574 common shares, compared with a $8,243,584 net, or $5.49 a share, on 1,372,000 shares a year ago.

The high yields of motion picture stocks indicate grave uncertainty over maintenance of current dividend rates.

The yields on a number of issues at current prices, together with the 1931 high and low quotations, follow:

	Current price	Div.	Yield	1931 High	1931 Low
Columbia Pict.	14	*$1.50	10.7%	23	14
Fox Film A"	18	4	22.2	38⅜	16¼
Gen. Th. Eq. pf	3	3	42.8	31¼	6½
Loew's	43	†4	8.8	63¼	41½
Paramount	28	4	14.2	50¼	26½
Univ. Pict. pf	28	8	28.5	42	24
Warn. Bros. pf	20	3.85	19.2	40½	10

*Plus 5% in stock. †Includes $1 extra.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
May	.82⅝	.82⅞	.82⅜	.82¾	+ ⅛
July	.63½	.63½	.62⅞	.63¼	unch
Sept.	.62½	.62⅞	.62	.62½	— ⅝

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
May	.59¾	.60½	.59¾	.60⅛	+ ¼
July	.61⅜	.62	.61	.61⅜	— ⅜
Sept.	.60	.60½	.59½	.59¾	— ⅜

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	.28⅛	.28⅜	.28⅛	.28¼
Sept.	.28¾	.28¾	.28⅜	.28½

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	8.10	8.10	8.07	8.07
Sept.	8.37	8.37	8.35	8.35

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.62⅛	.61⅝	.62⅛	.62⅛
July	.63¼	.62⅝	.63⅛	.63⅛
October	.64⅝	.64	.64½	.64⅝

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	.74⅜	.74¼	.74¼	.74⅛
July	.57¼	.56½	.56¾	.57⅜
Sept.	.56¾	.56¾	.56¾	.57¼

NEW YORK TELEPHONE ISSUE

NEW YORK, May 11—New York Telephone Company, which for 10 years obtained all additional funds required for its operations from its parent, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, is said to be considering raising new funds directly from the public by means of a bond issue. The amount reported to be under discussion is $75,000,000. Total funded debt at the close of 1930 was $145,029,403, comprising two issues of 6s and one of 4½s. It i believed the company could profitably refund its present issues of 6s at 4½ per cent.

LOFT, INC., SALES IMPROVE

Loft, Inc., thus far in the current year has shown substantial improvement over 1930, the result principally of increased sales and centralization of production with a consequent lowering of manufacturing costs. Its sales in the first three months of this year reflected the additional distribution through Happiness Stores, in which Loft last year purchased a majority interest, amounting to $3,405,189, an increase of 94.7 per cent over the same period last year. A similar gain occurred in April.

CONTINENTAL GAS & ELECTRIC

Continental Gas & Electric Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net of $4,824,137 after taxes, depreciation, interest, subsidiary preferred dividends and other charges, equivalent to $25.58 a share (par $100) on 188,579 shares of 7 per cent preferred, against $4,942,597 or $26.21 a share on preferred in 1929. Practically all the common is owned by United Light & Railways of Delaware, subsidiary of United Light & Power Company.

MAY BUY CONS. DAIRY PRODUCTS

Consolidated Dairy Products Company has notified stockholders it has received an offer from National Dairy Corporation to purchase the assets of the company at a value equivalent to $9.93 a share. This offer will be considered at a meeting which was called for May 13 to consider an offer from Beatrice Creamery Company equivalent to $8.45 a share.

BRILL CORPORATION INCOME

Brill Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net income from all sources of $330,362 after taxes, equal, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to 32 cents a share on the 217,288 Class A shares, compared with $393,863, or 61 cents a Class A share, in 1929.

ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation reports for 12 months ended March 31 surplus of $2,039,933 after taxes, charges, reserves and preferred dividends, compared with $2,754,245 the preceding 12 months.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Irregular; General Electric under pressure.

Bonds: Irregular; high-grade rails and utilities gain.

Curb: Irregular; changes in pivotal shares narrow.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; French franc strong.

Cotton: Lower; easy cables and favorable weather.

Sugar: Steady; improved spot situation.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; good moisture northwest.

Corn: Easy; beneficial rains central West.

Cattle: Lower.

Hogs: Steady to higher.

SAYS APRIL QUIET MONTH IN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—April proved a quiet month from the standpoint of new business in standard cotton cloths, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants reported today.

The development was to be expected, the association said, after three consecutive months of large orders, but despite the drop in new business last month, total shipments and sales since the first of the year are about 9 per cent, in excess of production and unfilled orders still are larger than the stocks on hand.

April production amounted to 225,955,000 yards, a weekly rate of 56,489,000 yards for the four weeks covered by the report. Shipments totaled 217,582,000 yards, equal to 96.3 per cent of production, and sales booked amounted to 137,749,000 yards, or 61 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of April totaled 282,154,000 yards, representing an increase of 3 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders also of April 30 were 294,118,000 yards, a decrease of 21.3 per cent.

SELL BERLIN POWER WORKS TO SYNDICATE

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The authorities of Berlin, Ger., have signed the contract for the sale of the city's municipal electric light and power properties to an international banking syndicate. Harris, Forbes & Co. and the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation are the American members of the group.

The plan under the contract contemplates the formation of a new corporation with 240,000,000 reichsmarks capital, which will own the electric works. The city is to receive the proceeds of the shares of the new corporation, which will assume approximately 320,000,000 reichsmarks of long-term non-interest-bearing debt of the city. The shares are to be offered for private subscription.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch pow
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—January	77.7	128.8
February	76.1	131.5
March	75.9	131.8
April	74.4	134.5
May, wk ended May 1	73.1	136.9
May, wk ended May 8	72.0	138.9

COTTON RALLIES FROM LOW

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—An early decline of approximately $1 a bale in cotton today was attributed to realizing and scattered selling inspired by relatively easy Liverpool cables Offerings were absorbed by some further covering or trade buying to fix prices, however and after selling off to 9.90 for July, or 22 points net lower, prices recovered about half their loss on covering which followed reports of a steadier tone in securities. July sold up to 10.00 with the mid-afternoon market quiet and steady at net losses of about 10 to 12 points.

OWENS-ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY

Owens-Illinois Glass Company reports for 12 months to March 31, 1931, net income of $2,620,112 after charges and taxes, equal to $2.32 a share on the 922,173 shares of common stock after preferred dividends. In the 12 months to Dec. 31, 1930, net income was $2,738,540, equal to $2.45 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends. As of March 31, 1931, cash, Government and federal land bank bonds amounted to $5,003,194, compared with $4,714,545 on Dec. 31, 1930.

MOTHER LODE COALITION

Charles Earl, president of Mother Lode Coalition Mines, said at the annual meeting that no new ore had been discovered, but the company has developed a supply of ore which probably will keep the company operating approximately three years. The company has curtailed production of copper because of the low price of the metal, he said, and the cost of production is still below the present selling price for copper.

BARNSDALL CORPORATION

NEW YORK, May 11 (AP)—The Barnsdall Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the March quarter net profit of $1658, equal to less than 1 cent a share on the combined Class A and B stock, compared with $1,430,595, or 63 cents a share on the combined shares, in the like period last year.

PENN-MEX FUEL COMPANY

PITTSBURGH, May 11—Penn-Mex Fuel Company, controlled by South Penn Oil Company, reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $845,308 after expenses, depreciation, depletion, taxes, etc., equal to $2.11 a share, par $25, on the 400,000 shares, compared with $283,510, or 71 cents a share, in 1929.

FEDERATED STORES EARNINGS DOWN, BUT POSITION IS STRONG

Federated Department Stores, Inc., reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1931, consolidated net profit of $3,873,298, equal after deducting dividends on subsidiaries' preferred stocks and proportionate amount of net applicable to minority interests in common stocks of subsidiaries, to $2.34 a share on 898,388 shares of capital stock, compared with $3.18 a share on 860,245 shares in the previous fiscal year.

Consolidated profit and loss account for the year compares as follows:

	1931	1930
Net sales	$113,021,652	$117,003,399
Cost, exp, etc	106,934,097	110,391,926
Net before chgs	6,087,555	6,611,473
Depreciation	1,263,237	889,905
Interest	425,011	285,942
Federal inc taxes	526,009	579,558
Net profit	3,873,298	4,856,068
Pfd divs, subs	1,261,373	1,300,945
Min int in subs	512,966	815,009
Net avail for divs	2,098,959	2,740,114

Consolidated balance sheet as of Jan. 31, 1931 shows current assets of $33,782,064, against current liabilities of $4,344,712, giving working capital of $29,437,352, compared with $30,341,630 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

A. Lincoln Filene, chairman, points out that the balance sheet reveals a strong financial position, the ratio of current assets to current liabilities being 7.78 to 1. Cash and marketable securities amount to more than $9,677,967, or twice current liabilities.

GRAIN AVERAGES LOWER AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 11 (AP)—Influenced by rains over drought districts in spring wheat territory, grains averaged lower early today. Liverpool wheat quotations showed unexpected relative weakness.

Opening unchanged to ⅝ cents down wheat afterward held near initial figures. Corn started unchanged to ⅜ to ½ off and subsequently rallied.

Opening prices were: Wheat, May old 82⅝c July 63¼@⅜c; September 62½@⅝c; December 66@66⅛c. Corn, May old 59¾c; July 61¼@⅜c; September 59¾c; December 52¼c. Oats, May old 28⅛c; July 28½c.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅜c lower to ⅛c advance, corn unchanged to 1c down, oats unchanged to ⅛@¼c off, and provisions showing 2 to 5c decline.

GOOD HYDRO-ELECTRIC SECURITIES EARNINGS

MONTREAL—Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, net of $806,297 after taxes, which it says is equivalent after allowing for participation rights of B preferred to 36 cents a share on 1,476,393 no-par shares of common outstanding at end of period. Net extraordinary income from sales of securities, participations in syndicates and underwriting commissions was $262,241, equal to 15 cents a share on common. In the corresponding quarter of 1930 net was $819,532 or 39 cents a share on 1,396,333 common shares then outstanding.

For 12 months ended March 31 net was $4,045,194 after expenses and taxes, equal after allowing for participation rights on the B preferred to $1.95 a share on the common, compared with $3,164,860 or $1.49 a common share the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
May	9.75	9.82	9.74	9.82	9.91
July	10.03	10.03	9.90	10.00	10.13
October	10.37	10.40	10.26	10.35	10.48
December	10.58	10.62	10.58	10.59	10.72
January	10.70	10.72	10.60	10.70	10.84
March	10.90	10.90	10.77	10.89	11.01

Spots 9.90, down 10 points. Tone at lose quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.83	8.93	9.78	9.82	9.92b
July	10.02	10.03	9.91	10.00	10.10
October	10.32	10.38	10.25	10.36	10.46
December	10.53	10.60	10.48	10.59	10.66
January	10.64	10.67	10.59	10.59	10.77b
March	10.85	10.91	10.80	10.91	10.98b

b—Bid. Tone at clost quiet.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	9.84b	9.84b	9.84b	9.84b	9.94b
July	10.12	10.12	9.99	10.10	10.18
October	10.41	10.46	10.34	10.46	10.52
December	10.64	10.67	10.58	10.67	10.76
January	10.74	10.74	10.70	10.72	10.87

b—Bid. Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
May	5.32	5.32	5.23	5.23	5.36
July	5.39	5.39	5.30	5.30	5.43
October	5.51	5.52	5.42	5.42	5.55
December	5.59	5.59	5.50	5.50	5.63
January	5.63	5.64	5.54	5.54	5.67
March	5.70	5.70	5.63	5.63	5.76

Spots 5.45, down 4 points. Tone at close, barely steady. Sales 5000; (American) 2500.

REYNOLDS SPRING COMPANY

A special meeting of stockholders of Reynolds Spring Company has been called for May 29 to vote on retirement of all outstanding preferred stocks, consisting of 4000 shares of class "A" preferred and 3600 shares of class "B" preferred, purchased and now held by the company. Stockholders also will act on a proposal to eliminate the authorized preferred and to reduce the authorized common stock to 200,000 shares from 1,000,000 shares.

FIRST QUARTER NET OFF 38.4 PER CENT

First quarter earnings of 609 corporations which have so far issued comparable reports were 38.4 per cent below the corresponding period of 1930, according to Moody's Investors Service. For 259 industrials alone the aggregate decline was 54.8 per cent.

YOUNGSTOWN PAYROLLS RISE

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 11 (AP)—Reflecting the spring increase in steel manufacturing, payroll figures here for April, announced today, show an increase of $398,000 over the previous month. The payroll for April was $5,519,909 as compared to $5,121,622 in March and $6,450,797 for April 1930.

GRAND UNION COMPANY

Store sales of Grand Union Company for four weeks ended May 2 were $2,680,247, compared with $2,850,638 in the like period of 1930, a decrease of 5.9 per cent.

GENERAL FOODS SALES GAIN

Colby M. Chester, president of General Foods Corp., said sales and earnings in April showed an improvement over April last year.

ACTIVITY OF LEATHER TRADE IS MODERATE

Some Buying Against Seasonal Requirements—Price Tone Steady

Demand for leather is moderate. Some interest in the market is evidenced by shoe-factory representatives who wish to make purchases for seasonal requirements. There is still a considerable bearish element at work in the leather market, however.

Eastern tanners of oak sole leather are booking a number of small orders daily. Consequently they are able to hold quotations firmly. Standard tannages of oak backs, tannery run, are selling at 37c to 36c, with a cheaper selection moving at 35c.

A tannery run of shoe-factory bends are obtainable at 44c to 40c. Scoured oak backs are selling on a basis of 40c. Texas oak bends, finders' selection, are in limited demand. The X grade is selling at 62c, with the other grades relatively lower in price.

Oak offal in the Boston and New York markets is in slow demand, but Philadelphia dealers report the demand as broad. Quotations are practically the same in all of these three markets, with an easy trend perceptible to buyers of car lots.

Rough double shoulders, grade No. 1, are nominally quoted at 27 to 26 cents. Medium and light weights, No. 2 grade, are at 24 to 23 cents. In less-known tannages No. 1 is listed at 25 cents, No. 2 at 23 cents and No. 3 at 21 cents. Single shoulders are 25 to 23 cents. Prime selection of bellies are 18 to 16 cents. Heads, untrimmed, are 12 cents, trimmed, 11 cents.

Union Sole Business

Union sole leather tanners report that new business obtained in Boston and vicinity is for lots running from a medium size to small. Such daily bookings enable sellers to get quoted rates. Packer steer hide backs, of standard tannage, are bringing 36 to 35 cents. Philadelphia and New York dealers report conditions as quiet.

Demand for union offal is fairly active, but small sales feature.

The demand for upper leather is generally quiet. Calfskin tanners in the Boston market are offering tannages at a price range seldom seen in mid-spring. Black skins still hold the lead. Plump weights, full chrome tannages, prime selections, are listed at 44 to 40c. The B grade is obtainable at 40 to 36, and C's at 34c. There is a popular line of black skins available in the top selection at 40 to 38c, with B's at 38 to 36c and C's 34c. Light weights suitable for ladies' shoes move in small lots daily. The A grade is quoted at 42 to 40c, B's at 38 to 36c and C's at 34 to 32c. New York dealers report a marked improvement in business.

Improvement in Side-Upper

Side-upper leather conditions show some improvement. Tanners are quoting extreme-spread chrome sides in the B grade at 21 to 20c, in the C grade at 20 to 19c, and D's at 18 to 16c. The larger spread is listed in the B selection at 20 to 18c, with C's 18 to 16c and D's 15 to 14c. Cheaper leather, especially retanned sides, is in good demand and well sold up.

The heavier selections of split required for work shoes move in good quantities, quoted as formerly at 14 to 12c. Slipper manufacturers have displayed considerable interest lately in types suitable to their fall needs. Shoe lining split is selling in a moderate fashion. No. 1 is quoted at 9½c, No. 2 at 8 to 8½c and the cheaper sort at 7 to 6½c. Fancy suede colors, top selections, are quoted at 11½c, with seconds at 10½c down. The demand for such stock is encouraging tanners to give further attention to these fancy grains. The patent leather situation shows improvement. In the extreme-spread selections the B's are selling at 30 to 26c, with C's at 22 to 20c.

Glazed kid dealers are shipping what duplicate orders are daily coming to hand.

LYCOMING ACQUIRES TIOGA FIELD CONTROL

WELLSBORO, Pa.—Lycoming Natural Gas Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, announces an agreement which will give it almost complete control of the natural gas production in the Tioga County fields. The agreement was negotiated between John B. Tonkin, Pittsburgh, head of Lycoming Co. and owner of most of the important leases in the territory, and East Penn Development Co., operated by North Penn Gas Co.

All future production of gas by East Penn Co., exclusive of two wells already producing, will be turned over to the Lycoming organization. The latter now holds the right of way for 100 miles on a pipe line to Syracuse, N. Y., providing an outlet for gas produced in this field.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
50	Assoc T & T	67½	67½	67½	68
500	As Tel Util	24¾	24½	24⅝	24¾
60	Baxter Laund	2½	2½	2½	2
50	Brown Fence	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
250	Butler Bros	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
250	Cent Pub Srv A	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝
50	Chicago Inves	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
225	Common Ed	234¾	233	234	234
2300	Cont Chgo	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6¼
10300	Cord Corp	12½	11¾	11¾	12¾
950	Grt Lakes Air	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
3000	Insull Ut Inv	33¼	32⅝	32¾	33
100	Keystone Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
350	Libby, McNeil	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
300	Manh Dearborn	11	11	11	11⅛
5100	Mid Utilities	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝
400	Mo-Kan Pipe	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
150	Nat Ed Pwr A	23¾	23½	23½	23½
100	Nat Sec Inv	5	5	5	..
400	Seab Ut Shares	4	3⅝	3⅞	4
50	Swift & Co	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
1100	Swift Int'l	37½	36½	36½	36⅝
1000	U S Radio	21	20	20	21
200	Utah Radio	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
200	Ut & Ind pf	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Vortex Mfg	18½	18	18	19⅛
50	Vortex Mfg A	26¾	26¾	26¾	27¼
650	Wahl Co	2⅜	2	2	2½
100	Yates-Am M pf	3	3	3	3¼

Total sales 61,000.

APPROVE WOODIN MANAGEMENT

By a vote of 341,326 to 9636, stockholders of the Brill Corporation have upheld the management, headed by William H. Woodin, chairman of the company and president of the American Car & Foundry Co., against criticism by a minority group of stockholders. Approval of every act of the management since the organization of the corporation in 1926 was approved by the stockholders. The vote ended a contest for proxies begun last February.

HUMBLE FILES RATE CUT

WASHINGTON, May 11—Humble Pipe Line Company filed tariffs with Commerce Commission proposing to reduce rates about 20 per cent on transportation of crude oil from Texas fields to Texas and New Mexico refining ports, effective June 8.

STEEL TRADE ACTIVIT IS FALLING OFF

Operations Now at 47 P. C. —Pipe Outlook Good— Pig Demand Very Dull

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, May 11—Recent declines in steel shares register disappointment that spring steel business has not been better.

When an operating rate of 57 per cent of capacity had been reached in March many competent observers had stated that the peak for the first half had not been reached and there were predictions of a rate of 60 to 70 per cent of capacity. No less than the head of one of the large steel companies made that prediction privately.

Steel barometers for April came out last week and were somewhat conflicting. Thus, the daily rate of pig iron production increased 2½ per cent, while steel ingot production fell 9 per cent. These cross currents usually signify a turning point and in the instance of April it was a turning point downward.

Even in the matter of pig iron the chief gain took place early in the month. Actually there was a net loss of three active furnaces for the month, which implies that May pig iron production will be considerably lower.

Operations Are Declining

Operations are still falling off, though in an orderly and gradual manner, the current rate being a trifle under 47 per cent. Tin plate makers are at the highest rate at 73 per cent of capacity, whereas iron foundries as a group are probably the lowest at around 30 per cent.

The price situation leans toward easiness. The price of heavy melting steel scrap has declined $1 a ton at Pittsburgh to $11.50, the lowest since 1914. The price of black steel sheets is off $2 a ton to 2.15c a pound, Pittsburgh. The general level of steel prices is at bottom since May, 1922.

Probably the best prospects for good business in the near future is for pipe lines, automobile making and possibly from the railroads for rails. There is also ahead a good demand for steel plates for fabrication into oil tanks.

A new Texas oil development will cause the building of storage tanks requiring 40,000 tons of steel. Smaller tanks for gasoline filling stations and private home heating systems seem in likely demand.

Structural Call Lessens

A comparative slump in fabricated structural steel business has taken place though this had been the mainstay for many months. In April structural sales for the year to date were 200,000 tons in excess of those for the corresponding period of 1930. That lead has been cut down to 150,000 tons and promises to be curtailed further inasmuch as new inquiries are light.

There are only three new projects requiring 1000 tons or more each, as against an average number of 12. Construction of another section of New York subway, which was to have required 25,000 tons of steel, has been postponed for two years because of danger of shattering an important water main. Steel is now being bought for the Hoover Dam, requiring 25,000 tons of steel.

Despite the generally declining operations there have been several instances where various steel companies have stepped up operations, so that a falling off is not completely widespread. Generally speaking, steel sales are not as good as a month ago, however.

Poor Pig Iron Demand

Demand for pig iron is still very dull. There is just one large known inquiry in the East involving 1000 tons for prompt shipment outside of the district. In the Boston territory there continue to be some large inquiries in prospect, the would-be purchasers evidently awaiting a little better clarification of the price situation.

New York iron sales are averaging 3000 tons weekly these days, contrasted with a normal of about 7000 tons and compared with 10,000 tons during the boom year of 1929.

Stocks of iron at the foundries are usually very low, and so any improvement in consumption should be reflected at once in improved purchasing of iron.

A cheerful variation from the declines current in all phases of steel has been the increase in wages among the sheet and tin mill workers in the Youngstown district. These wages are adjusted every two months and it has just been determined that wages for May and June will be higher, for the first time in two years. The average sales price of steel sheets over the preceding two months had been higher, due largely to better purchasing by the automobile manufacturers.

Non-Ferrous Markets

A cable from London states that tin plate producers there will probably abandon their pool in June. For several years this pool has agreed upon minimum prices and otherwise regulated tin plate business. Of late, however, outsiders have been cutting prices and it has been difficult to maintain the pool's quotations.

Prices of the non-ferrous metals are steadier after their long series of declines which brought the copper price down to the bottom print of 1894, zinc to the low point of 1896, tin close to the low of 1902 and lead to the lowest price since 1915.

The lower prices have stimulated demand for copper and lead. Sales of 11,000 tons of copper have been made in a week and lead sales have amounted to 3500 tons. Though these are not large totals they at least show improvement over the preceding few weeks. The principal price change of the week was a $3 reduction in lead to 3.85 cents a pound, New York.

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New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101	100¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	78	78
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	100⅝
Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41	103⅝	103⅜
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	101½	101½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	83½	83¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	101½	101¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	89½	89
Amer Smelting 5s '47	103½	103¼
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	109⅛	109⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	132½	132
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106⅝	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	109	107
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	110¾
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	105¾	105⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	73	73
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	101	101
Armour & Co 4½s '39	82	82
Armour & Co fo Del 5½s '43	71	70¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96	96
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	100¼	100
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	116¾	116
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	44	44
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	44¼	44¼
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100⅝	100⅝
Atli Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	98¼	98
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	101	100⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	92½	92½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	103¼	103¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	107½	107½
Balt & Ohio 5s stries D 2000	102	102
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	109	109
Belding Hem 6s '36	91	91
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	103	103
Boston & Maine 5s '67	101	100¾
Boston & N P 4s	83¾	83¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	26½	26½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	94⅜	94⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107	107
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '69	102⅜	102
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90⅝	90⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105½	105½
Buff Gas & El 4½s	105½	105⅜
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	100¼	100
B'way & S Ave RR ccn	5	5
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	25	25
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101½	101½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	103½	130½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '60	107⅛	107⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	107⅛	107⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	120	119¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	99¼	99¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	106¼	106¼
Can South 5s A '62	107¾	107¾
Cen New England 4s '61	88¾	88½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	98	98
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104	104
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	113	113
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	40½
Ches Corp 5s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	102	102
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	105¾	105¾
Ches & O con 5s '39	106¾	106¾
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	68½	68½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	98½	98½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	66⅞	65¾
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	91¾	91¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	24	23¾
Chicago MStP&Pac 5s '75	62⅛	62
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	78½	78½
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	88⅛	88⅛
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	87	87
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	83	81⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	97¾	97⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s A	87½	87½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	84½	84½
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	65	65
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chil eCopper 5s '47	90⅝	90¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97⅞	97⅞
Cin Ind Stl & CH RR 4½s	105⅞	105⅞
Clec CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	100	99¾
Cin Ham & Day R 4½s	99½	99½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50¼	48
Colo & So 4½s '80	93⅞	93⅞
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	99¼	99
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	99⅝	99⅝
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	99¾	99¾
Columbus Pow 4½s	100	98½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96¼	96¼
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅝	100⅜
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100	99⅛
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	40¼	39⅞
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	104⅝	104¼
Con Gas Co deb 4½s '45	108½	108½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Container Corp 6s '46	58	57½
Corn Products 5s '34	104½	104½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	62½	62
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	71½	71½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	41¾	41¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	98⅞	98
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	98	97⅞
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104¼	104¼
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103⅝	103¾
Detroit Ed 5s '62	107½	107½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	98	98
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104⅝	104⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	29	29
Erie RR ref 5s '67	78⅞	78
Erie RR gen lien	76⅞	76
Erie RR gen 5s '75	79	79
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	76	76
Fla East Coast 5s '74	20	20
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	91	91
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	95	94⅜
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	71⅞	71⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	104⅝	104⅛
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103⅛	103⅛
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	87⅛	86¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	43	39¾
Goodrich 6s '45	61	60
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	96½	96¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	108	108
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	112½	112½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98½
Great Northern 5s '73 C	103½	103½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	109⅛	109⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	112½	111
Gulf States Steel 5½s	69	64⅞
Harlem Riv P C 4s	93⅞	93¾
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	57⅞	57⅞
Hudson Coal 5s' 62	58½	56½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	78½	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	101	101
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102½	102½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106¾	106¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	89	88¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	85¾	85¾
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s '63	95¼	95¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	95	95
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94¾	94½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	85¼	85
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	96⅞	96½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	93	92½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	69⅝	69⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91½	91½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	79½	79½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	79	79
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	89½	89
Int & G Nor adj 6e '52	63	62½
Int Paper 6s '55	47½	47
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	79¾	79
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	90¾	90½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	86	85¾
ITM F&C RR 4s	96⅝	96⅝
Kan City P & L 5½s '61	105	105
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	98	98
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102	102
Laclede Gas 5½s '60	102¼	102⅛
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	86¼	86¼
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	86	86
Loew's nlc 6s '41	96½	95¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94¼	94
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	55	55
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106½	106⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	99⅝	99½
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	104	104
L&N 3s StL div '80	68½	68½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92¾	92¾
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	101½	101½
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	99	99
Meade 6s '45 ww	84	84
Metro Edison 4½s '68	105	105
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	103¾	103½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103½	103½
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	87	87
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	105½	105½
Mo K & T 4½s '78	94	94
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	80⅞	80¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	99¾	99½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	65½	65½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	89	89
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	88½	88
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	88⅛	88⅛
Mo Pac 5s I '81	88⅞	87¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	80¾	80⅝
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	74⅜	74⅜
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105	104¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	101¾	101¾
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	100⅝	100⅝
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	94	94
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	50	50
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	102	101⅞
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	94¾	94½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93½	93½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	86	86
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	95½	95½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	101⅜	101¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR 4½s n	100	99¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107¼	107¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	84	83
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	97⅞	97
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	103	103
NY Dock Co 4s '51	78½	78
NY Edison 5s '44	107⅛	107
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅞	115⅞
NY GEL H&P 5s '48	112¼	112⅛
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	80½	80½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	88⅜	87
NY NH&H 4½s '67	93⅞	93⅝
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118⅝	115⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	49	48½
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	104½	104½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¼	104¼
NY Tel deb 6s '49	111⅛	1110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	110¼	110¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82	82
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	110¼	110¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	102¼	102¼
Niag Share 5½s '50	97	97
Norf Southern rfg As '61	21¼	21¼
North Am Co 5s '61	99½	99½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	67⅝	67⅜
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	97	96¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	112¼	111¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	104½	104½
Old Ben Coal 6s '44	35	35
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105¾	105¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108¾	108¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	91¼	95½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105½	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	42½	42½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	83½	81⅞
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	50	50
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	82¼	82
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100⅝	100⅝
Penn Railroad 4¼s '63	102⅛	101⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	97⅝	97
Penn Railroad 5s '64	104½	104¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	109⅜	109⅛
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	110⅛	110⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s	98	97¾
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	116¼	116¼
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	95	95
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	61	58
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	102⅞	102½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98	97⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	80⅛	80
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	72⅞	72¾
Pilsbury Flour M 6s '43	105	105
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	91	91
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	61⅛	61
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105	104½
Pub Sve E&G 4s '70	98	97⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	83	82
Pure Oil 5½s '40	74⅞	74½
Purity Baking 5s '48	94½	94
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	79⅛	79⅛
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	101	101
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	90⅞	90⅞
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	75	75
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	38⅝	38¼
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	96	96
Rio Grande Jct 5s	100	100
St Louih IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¼	99
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	76½	75⅝
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	66	65½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	88⅛	88
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	83	83
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110⅝	110⅝
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108¾	108½
Seabd AL gold 4s st '50	28	26
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	13	13
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78	78
Shell Union 5s '47	65¾	65
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	65½	65
Shubert Theater 6s '42	13½	13¼
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104⅝	104⅜
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	72⅛	72⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	93	92¾
Sinclair Cru Dil 5½s '38	102¼	102
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100⅛
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	57⅛	54⅞
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	102⅞	102⅞
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	81¾	81¼
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	98	98
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	96	95¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	95	94¼
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	101	101
Southern Ry con 5s '94	108⅛	108⅛
Southern Ay gen 6s '56	105½	105½
Southern Ry 6½s '56	111	110⅞
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103½	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98½	98½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	52	51½
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	90	90
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texarkana 1st 5½s '60	104	104
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¾	93⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	105⅞	105⅞
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49⅞	49¾
Third Ave 5s '37	98½	98½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	32¼	31
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	97⅞	97⅜
Union El & U 1st 5s '2	102⅝	102⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	101⅞	100⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	102¼	101½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	66¾	66¾
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	99¾	99¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	103⅞	103⅝
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	69½	68¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	79	78
Virginia Ry 5s '62	107	107
Wabash RR 4½s '78	66⅝	66⅝
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	103¼	103
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	51¼	51¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	43⅝	43
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105⅝	105⅝
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	106½	106½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	94⅞	94⅞
Western Union 5s '51	101½	101½
Western Union 6½s '36	108	107¼
Western Union 5s '6	10½	100
Westchester Light 5s	109	109
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	81	81
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	97	96¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	96	94¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78	100½	100¼
Youngstown Sheets 7s	99⅞	98⅞

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May 11	Last May 9
1st 4¼s '47	103.50	103.40	103.50	
1st 4¼s reg	103.10	103.10	103.10	
4th 4¼s '38	104.18	104.11	104.16	104.13
US 3¾s '43 June	102.12	102.12	102.12	
US 3⅜s '47	102.24	102.24	102.24	102.22
US 4s '54	108.26	108.26	108.26	
US 4¼s '52	113.20	113.20	113.20	113.00

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.6 as 102 6-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	50¼	50¼
Akershus 5s '63	96⅝	96⅝
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	50	48⅝
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	48¾	48¾
Antioquia 7s D '45	53	53
Antioquia III 7s '57	49	49
Antwerp 5s '58	102	101⅞
Argentine Gov 5s '45	84¼	84
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	81½	81
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	84⅝	84½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	84⅞	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	84½	84½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	84⅝	84¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	85¼	84
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	85	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	84⅞	84¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	84⅞	84
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	84⅞	84¼
Australia 5s '55	58⅜	58
Australia 5s '57	59	56½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	95¾	95⅜
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	107¼	107⅛
Austria Hydro 6½s	85	84½
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	91½	91
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94½	94⅜
Belgium (King) 6s '55	108	104⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	110⅝	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	116	115⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110⅛	110⅛
Bergen (City) 5s '49	99¼	99½
Bergen 5s '60	98¾	98
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	83	82½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	82	81¾
Berlin Elec 6s '55	76½	76
Bogota (City) 8s '45	77½	77
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	19	19
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	20	20
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	30	30
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	52½	52
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	53	51¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	52	51½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	67½	67⅛
Budapest (City) 6s '62	75¼	74½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	66	64¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	64	64
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	82	82
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80	80
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95¼	95⅛
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	107½	107¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	66⅝	66
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	73⅞	73
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	71	70⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	70½	70
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	71	70⅝
Chil e(Rep) 6s '61	75	75
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	71	71
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	83½	83¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	70¾	70
Chilean Loan 7s '60	70	68
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	61	61
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60	59¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	96¼	96¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100⅞	100⅞
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	55	55
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65⅛	65⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s '53	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	70¾	69½
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	56½	56½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110⅛	110⅛
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	97¼	96⅞
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101¼	101¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	106
Duke Price Power 6s '66	104¾	104¾
Dutch EI 5½s Nov '53	102¾	102¾
Dutch EI 6s '47	101¼	101¼
Estonia Bank 7s '67	65½	65
Fiat 7s '46 war	87	87
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	88	87½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	92⅞	92¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	96¼	96
Finnish A 6½s '54	91	89
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅛	107½
Frankfort 6½s '53	82	81½
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118⅛
French (Rep) 7½s '1	125⅝	125½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	91⅞	91⅜
German 7s '49	105	104⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	85¾	85¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	78¾	78¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	89½	89½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '53 rcts	76⅝	76½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	87	87
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	101½	100
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	78½	78
Graz 8s '54	99	99
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Greek 7s '64	101⅞	101⅞
Hansa 6s '39 ww	79¼	78
Hungary (Kings) 7½s A '44	100½	100½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	82	81¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	89	89
Irish Free State 5s '60	105⅝	105⅝
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96	96
Italy (King) 7s '51	100⅞	100½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	93¼	93¼
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	96⅛	96¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅞	105¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	83¾	83
Karstadt 6s '43	67¼	66⅞
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	93⅞	93½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	93	93
Mex (Rep) 5s '45 A	9½	9½
Mex 5s small A '10	7½	7½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	89¼	89
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	36¼	36¼
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	99⅝	99⅝
Montecatin 1s '37 xw	97½	97½
Mont Ext	99	99
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	61⅜	61⅜
New South Wales 5s '57	47	47
New South Wales 5s '58	47	47
Nord Rys 6½s '50	107	107
Norway (King) 5s '63	101¼	101¼
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '44	106⅛	106
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅞	102½
Norwegian El 5½s '57	100	99½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	95¾	95¾
Oslo (City) 6s '55	104	103⅞
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	102½	102½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104¾	104¾
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	33½	33½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	19½	19
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	22¾	22
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	42⅛	38
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	69½	69
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	82½	82⅝
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	37	37
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103	103
Prussia 6½s '51	85½	85⅝
Queensland (State) 7s '41	72⅛	72⅛
Rhnie Westphalia 6s '52	84⅞	84⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	99	99
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	82	82
Rhinelbe 7s '46	87⅜	87
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	40⅛	39¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	59⅛	59
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	35¼	35¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	41½	40⅛
Rome (City) 6½s '52	89⅞	89⅝
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89¾	89⅛
Rumania 7s '59	77¼	77¼
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	72	72
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	41½	40⅞
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '56	46	45
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	74	73⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	80	80
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	89½	89½
Seine (Dep) 7s '42	107⅛	107⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81⅛	81⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	81	81
Siemens 6½s '51	99⅞	99⅝
Silesia Bk 6s '47	74	74
Silesia do 6½s '46	76	76
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	62	62
Tokyo (City) 5½s 61	95¼	95
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	86¾	86⅝
Trondhjem 5½s '57	100	100
Tyrol 7s '52	95	95
Tyrol 7½s '55	98	98
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101⅛	101⅛
U W Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107⅞	107⅞
Uni Stl W Burb 7s '51	105⅛	105⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	77	77
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	79	78½
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	79	78½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	71	70
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	71	71
Vienna 6s '52	88	88
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	99¾	99⅝

Better Feeling Noted In Chicago Trade Area

MERCHANDISING activities, steel orders and suburban building operations have influenced business sentiment in the Chicago district favorably. A better feeling in all lines has been noted in the last week.

Volume of wholesale merchandising is reported as equal to that moving at a similar time last year. A larger number of workers are finding employment in suburban building work. Steel operations have receded but prospects are considered brighter.

Contributing to the improvement in sentiment are increased operations of automobile plants. A reduction in the amount of coal in the hands of dealers also is reported.

A WINDOW in WALL STREET

Slants on the Bank Rate Cut

MANY a "£12 look" appears to have been wasted on the much-talked-of idle dollars. It is expected, however, that the ½ per cent prod administered them by the New York Federal Reserve Bank will start them on the move. The "Old Lady in Threadneedle Street" may be seen nodding approval of this action to aid in the proper distribution of gold throughout the world. In fact, the Old Lady, none other than the Bank of England, may get more gold as a result of the change in rediscount rates. The bond market has already benefited to some extent. The stock market has at least registered its approval. The effect on business generally is expected to be less pronounced. New financing, of course, should be easier under the new rate, but low credit rates have been in effect for nearly two years with little perceptible influence on business. For United States bankers the lower rate is felt to offer a further problem, and revives discussion as to the possibility of their discontinuing payment of interest on deposits in "check accounts." Editorially, the rate cut is seen as another evidence that capital must reconcile itself to smaller returns for some time.

Owning New York

Who owns Manhattan? Not all the people who have bought pieces of that famous island are sure they own them. By way of illustrating the complexity of the question of ownership of New York land, one fiction writer wove an interesting story about a rooming house inhabitant who discovered that half the island had been given to his ancestors by the Indians. The claims against land in New York City are so many and varied that the guaranteeing of titles has become an important line of business. For instance, one company engaged in making such guarantees reported income of $6,710,000 for 1930. Due to the thoroughness with which investigations were made by the company, losses amounted to only 1 1-3 per cent of income, or $91,000.

Shovel and Shake

Carrying coals to Newcastle appears to have a counterpart in carrying coal from the bin to the furnace. The average home owner shovels and carries 500,000 to 750,000 pounds of coal in an average period of 30 years of home owning, and walks about 200 miles doing it. This, at any rate, is what one sales manager with a statistical bent has proclaimed. Yes, of course, he's an oil-burner sales manager.

Mist-Hidden Treasure

Clouds may have silver linings, some fogs have gold ones. The fog that hung over the entrance to New York harbor Saturday was lined with $10,000,000 worth of gold. The metal had been shipped from Buenos Aires to New York banks. The delay caused by the fog which prevented the liner Southern Prince from docking Friday afternoon, involved a loss of $500 or $600 in interest by the banks that shipped the gold from Argentina.

C. W. M.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC

Consolidated earnings of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended March 31, 1931, show a balance of $12,250,867 after all charges, including retirement reserve and preferred dividends, compared with a balance for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1930, of $13,082,498. The balance of $12,250,867 is equivalent to $5.66 a share on the 2,162,607 shares of common stock outstanding March 31, 1931, and compares with a balance equivalent to $6.04 a share in the year ended Dec. 31, 1930.

NEW ENGLAND UTILITY GROUP REPORTS GAIN

Gas and Electric Association's Revenues and Earnings Up in 1930

New England Gas and Electric Association and subsidiary companies today reported operating revenues of $14,740,528 for 1930, an increase of $5,657,680 over the preceding year. Operating expenses, renewals, replacements and provision for retirement of fixed capital, maintenance and taxes increased $4,237,990 over 1929.

Following deduction of these items and subsidiary interest charges, there was a balance of earnings available for fixed and other charges of New England Gas and Electric Association amounting to $3,726,362, as compared with $2,237,548 in the preceding year.

Last year properties in the association served a total of 256,144 customers, or whom 118,227 were electric customers and 137,917 gas customers. Sales of the association to these customers during 1930 aggregated 318,777,880 kilowatt hours of electricity and 4,629,524,000 cubic feet of gas.

That tremendous growth had occurred in the territory served by the New England Gas and Electric Association during the last 10 years was indicated in a comparative statement containing gross earnings, sales and customers of all companies now in this group, irrespective of dates of acquisition.

Gross earnings of these companies, it was indicated, had increased 76 per cent since 1920 to a total of $15,205,892 in 1930. Sales of electricity had jumped 96 per cent to a total of 318,777,880 kilowatt hours, while gas consumption in the territory had gained 38 per cent to a total of 4,629,524,000 cubic feet. In this period, the number of gas consumers served by the Association had increased 19 per cent, while the electric customers had jumped 250 per cent.

The annual report showed considerable progress made in new construction work which, upon completion in the near future of a short gap, will have placed the New England Gas and Electric Association in possession of the longest high-pressure gas trunk line on the Atlantic seaboard, extending a distance of approximately 80 miles from Worcester to the Boston boundary line, where an interconnection is made with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company System.

Increased facilities for extending its gas service have been made and additional generating facilities completed in Cambridge, Mass., Troy, New Hampshire, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Comparative consolidated income account for the year ended December 31, 1930, shows that a new source of revenue was developed during the last year by New England Gas and Electric Association with revenues accruing from its new steam heating plant in Cambridge, serving buildings of Harvard University and several commercial buildings in that area.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2¼@2½
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1½@2	1½@2
Four to six months	2 @2½	2 @2½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	28c	28⅛c
Bar silver in London	13 1/16d	13⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 9¾d	84s 9¾d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1¼@1⅛
60 days	1¼@1⅛
90 days	1¼@1⅛
4 months	1⅜@1¼
5 months	1½@1⅜
6 months	1½@1⅜

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3%	Bombay	7%
Boston	2	Budapest	5½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	3½	London	3
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2
San Francisco	3	Prague	4
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.86 5/16	$4.86¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅜	4.86 5/16	4.8665
France—franc	.0391¼	.0391 3/16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391½	.1390¾	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅜	.0523 5/16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382	.2381¾	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1407	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅝	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2677¾	.2678	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.2052
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4019¼	.4018	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2678	.268
Poland—zloty	.1121	.1121	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1010	.1032	.193
Sweden—krona	.2681	.2681	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1927½	.1927⅜	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅛	.0176 1/16	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2453	.2450	
Shanghai—tael	.3100	.3125	
India—rupee	.3622	.3620	.3650
Japan—yen	.4940	.4942	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5635	.5625	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3165	.3165	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0640	.1196
Chile—peso	.1204	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.6350	.6610	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99 31-32	.99 61-64	1.00

INSTITUTE OF BANKING CONVENTION

NEW YORK, May 11—The American Institute of Banking of the American Bankers Association will hold its twenty-ninth annual convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 8-12, it is announced at the national headquarters in New York. Convention headquarters will be the Hotel William Penn, and plans for 2500 delegates are being made. Dr. Edwin Mims, head of the English department, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., radio minister of the Federal Council of Churches, and Rome C. Stephenson, president American Bankers Association, will be the speakers at the general sessions, June 9 and 12, in the Davis Theater.

LONE STAR GAS CORP.

Lone Star Gas Corporation reports for four months ended April 30, balance available for common of $3,414,827 after expenses, taxes, depreciation, preferred dividends, etc., against $3,371,477 a year before. Surplus after preferred dividends in April was $615,156 compared with $376,663 in April, 1930.

No. 3 in a series of advertisements, "What Are the Facts?"

2,000,000 Customer-Owners of Public Utilities

100,000 Associated Customer-Owners

One in 15 an Associated Customer-Investor

CUSTOMERS think well enough of their local gas and electric company to invest in it. This was disclosed by a recent survey of 4,000 customers selected at random from among several million in 79 communities in 4 states.

The question asked was,

"Is anyone in your family a security holder in the local electric or gas company?

Tabulation of the answers showed that one in 16 of the customers was an investor in his local electric company and one in 20 an investor in his local gas company.

Utilities Gain in Customer-Investors

For the country as a whole it is estimated there are 2,000,000 customers who have invested in their gas and electric companies. The gain in customer-ownership of securities during the past five years shows that the customers themselves are little disturbed by political agitation involving public utilities.

Instead of distress selling by customer-owners it appears that investors are turning toward their gas and electric companies as sound investment mediums.

Customers of the Associated Gas and Electric System have invested more than $91,000,000 in Associated securities. One in 15 of the customers served is a security holder. There were 25,385 new customer-investors gained in 1930.

That utility securities appeal to customers elsewhere than in the United States is manifest from the success of the first offering in the Philippine Islands. Associated System customers in Manila recently subscribed to $400,500 of Associated Securities. A sales quota of $200,000 had been set which was reached almost immediately.

Real worth of the securities of a public utility depends largely upon whether the company has adequate equipment and efficient management united in rendering good service. The fact that 99,490 Associated customers are shareholders is one of the best evidences of the value of Associated securities.

To invest, or for information, inquire of your security dealer, or address

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

61 Broadway New York City

New York Curb Market

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†75 Alum Co Am	148¼	147¾	147¾
†24 Alum Ltd D war	41	41	41
1 Am Austin Car	¾	¾	¾
1 Am Capital B	4	4	4
1 Am Cit P&L A	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Am Cities P&L B	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Am Com Pow A	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3 Am Cyan B	7½	7½	7½
4 Am&Fgn Pow war	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
1 Am Gas & El	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
1 Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
14 Am Sup Power	12¾	12½	12½
2 Am Yvette	4	3¾	3¾
2 Appalach Gas	4½	4½	4½
7 Ark Nat Gas A	4⅝	4½	4⅝
†10 Ark Pow & Lt pf	107	107	107
1 Armstrong Ck	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
49 Asso Gas & El A	19⅞	19¼	19⅜
7 Atl Fr & Sug	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Atlas Util	5½	5½	5½
B			
1 Bahia Corp pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Benef Ind Loan	15½	15½	15½
2 Blue Ridge cvt pf	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Buf Niag & E P pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
C			
3 Can Marc Wireless	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
2 Cent Pub Serv A	14½	14½	14½
1 Cent States El	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Chain Strs Dev	2¾	2¾	2¾
9 Chath Ph Al nv	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
47 Cities Service	15	14⅞	14⅞
1 Cities Serv pf	80	80	80
2 Cit Serv B pf	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2 Claude Neon Lts	5⅞	5½	5½
3 Comwith & So war	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1 Commun Wat Serv	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Comstock Tun	¾	11/16	11/16
21 Cons Dairy	8⅞	8½	8⅞
35 Cord Corp	12⅛	11¾	12
1 Corroon & Rey	3½	3½	3½
3 Cresson Gold	7-16	7-16	7-16
3 Crown C Intl A	5	5	5
1 Cuban Cane war	3-16	3-16	3-16
D			
6 Deere & Co	28	27¼	28
1 De Forest	4½	4½	4½
2 Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
3 Dresser Mfg A	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
1 Dubilier Cond	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3 Durant Mot	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
E			
114 El Bond&Shr	43	42¼	42½
4 El Bond&Sh pf	105½	105¼	105¼
5 El Bond&Sh 5% pf	92	92	92
F			
1 Fageol Mot	1	1	1
50 Falcon Lead	1/16	1/16	1/16
1 Federated Cap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Fiat rcts	11	11	11
2 Ford Mot Ltd	14¼	14⅛	14¼
6 Foremost Fabrics	1	11/16	1
3 Fox Theater A	3⅛	3	3⅛
G			
12 Gen Thea Eq cv pf	7	6½	6⅞
1 Godchaux Sugars B	4	4	4
1 Gold Seal Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11 Goldfield Cons	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Goldman Sachs	7⅝	7½	7½
1 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	51¾	51¾	51¾
H			
1 Hap Candy St A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
I			
25 †Ill Pow & Lt $6 pf	93	93	93
13 Imp Oil Can	12⅞	12½	12¾
1 Insurance Sec	7	7	7
25 †Intl Hydro Elc pf	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Internat Pet	12	12	12
1 Inter Util B	7	7	7
1 Interstate Equit	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Ital Superpow A	4	4	4
K			
1 Kolster Brandes	1	1	1
L			
1 Lone Star Gas	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Louis L & E	1	1	1
M			
4 Magdalena Syn	⅜	5/16	5/16
1 Memphis Nat Gas	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10 Mid West Util	19⅝	19	19
2 Midland Steel	15	15	15
5 Mo Kans Pipe L	6⅛	6	6⅛
2 Mo Kans P & L vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
†50 Mohawk Hud 1pf	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Murphy Co	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
N			
1 Nat Par Stores	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
1 Nat Fuel & Gas	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2 Nat Pub Serv A	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1 Nat Short T sev A	19	19	19
5 Nat Un Rad	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 New Bradford	1	1	1
26 Niag Hud Pow	11	10⅞	11
1 Niag Hud P A war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1 Niag Hud P B war	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Niag Hud P C war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Nipissing Mines	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Nor Am Avia A war	1½	1½	1½
5 Nor European Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
1 North States P A	130¼	130¼	130¼
O			
1 Outboard Mot A	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Overseas Sec	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
P			
1 Pac G & E 1 pf	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Pacific West Oil	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
8 Pennroad Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2 Perryman Elec	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 Phoenix Sec pf	24½	24½	24½
3 Pilot Radio A	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Pitney Bowes	8	7⅞	8
1 Polymet Mfg	3	3	3
†20 Pug Sd Pow 5% pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
†20 Pure Oil pf	65	65	65
R			
2 Reliance Int'l A	4	4	4
3 Reliance Manage	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
4 Reybarn Inc new	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Reynolds Invest	⅝	⅝	⅝
S			
10 St Anthony Gold	⅛	⅛	⅛
5 St Regis Paper	14½	14¼	14½
5 Saxet Co	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
3 Segal Lock	5⅞	5½	5⅞
2 Selected Indust	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1 Shenandoah	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Shenandoah pf	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Solar Ref	4	4	4
1 So Nat Gas	7½	7½	7½
1 Southland Royalty	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
9 Stand Oil Indiana	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛
†25 Stetson J B	25	25	25
2 Stutz Mot Am	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
2 Sunray Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
T			
1 Transcont Air Tr	7½	7½	7½
18 Trans Lux D Pic A	9¼	8⅞	9
U			
4 Ungerleider Fin	29	28½	28½
1 United Corp war	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
3 Unit Founders	6½	6½	6½
12 United Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 United Gas war	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4 Un Lt & Power A	22¾	22⅝	22½
2 Un Lt & Pow B	55¾	55½	55¾
4 U S & Int Sec pf	41¾	40½	41¾
1 United Verde Ext	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Utility Equities pf	74½	74½	74½
12 Util Pow & Lt	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
V			
22 Vacuum Oil	33¼	32	32
1 Van Camp Packing	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜

(CURB DOMESTIC BONDS)

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	12:30
21 Alumin Co 5s '52	105	104⅞	105
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
2 Em E&P 6s '57A	68	68	68
11 Am G&E 5s 2028	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Am Rad 4½s '47	100	100	100
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45	62	62	62
1 Appalach Gas 6s '45 B	52	52	52
5 Appalach Pow 5s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Ark P & L 5s '56	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Asso Elec 4½s '53	91	90¾	90¾
1 Asso G&E 5s '50	77¾	77¾	77¾
14 Asso G&E 5s '68	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞
1 Asso G&E 4½s '48	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
73 Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	72½	71½	72½
20 Asso Rayon 5s '50	57⅞	57	57⅞
7 Assoc T Ut 5½s '44 C	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
2 Asso T Co 5s A '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Beacon O 6s '36 ww	98	998	98
5 Bene Ind L 6s '46	98½	98¼	98½
5 Can N Ry Eq 4½s '56	102	101⅞	102
1 Caro P&L 5s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96⅝	96	96
15 Cen P&L 5s '56	94⅝	94¼	94½
12 Cen Pb S 5½s '49	75	74⅞	74⅞
6 Cen St E 5½s '54	66	65	66
2 Cen St El 5s '48	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
7 Chic Ry cod 5s '27	61½	61½	61½
7 Cities Ser 5s '66	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
41 Cities Ser 5s '50	70¾	70⅝	70⅝
2 Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	71½	71½	71½
2 Cities Sr G Pipe 6s '43	84	84	84
8 Cities Sr Pw 5½s '52	78⅞	78½	78⅞
1 Com Larabee 6s '41	38	38	38
1 Cons Gas Util 6s '43A	66½	66½	66½
14 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	87	86⅞	87
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Detroit C Gas 5s'50 B	104	104	104
21 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 East Util Inv 5s'54A	61½	61	61½
10 Empire O&R 5½s'42	70⅞	70	70
1 Elec P&L 5s 2030	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
5 Fairbanks Morse 5s'42	96⅛	96½	96½
3 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Gatineau Pw 6s '41	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Gen Vend 6s '37 ww	13½	13½	13½
4 Geo Pow 5s '67	102¼	102¼	102¼
28 Gillette 5s '40	95	94⅞	95
1 Gulf Oil a 5s '47	101	101	101
2 Hood Rub 7s '36	69	69	69
2 Hygrade Foods 6s '49A	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
3 Indep Oil 6s '39	79	79	79
2 Ind P & L 5s '57 A	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 Insull Util Inv 6s '40B	84	84	84
5 IntrPowSec 7s '57 E	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 InterPowSec 7s '57 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
5 IntrSecAm 5s '47	76	76	76
2 IntersPow 5s '57	85	84⅞	85
2 Ia-Neb Lt&P 5s '61 B	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 JerCentP&L 5½s '45 A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Kan Pow 5s '47 A	99	98⅞	98⅞
1 Kentucky Ut 5s H '61	100	100	100
1 Kop Gas & Co 5s '47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5 LibbyMcN&L 5s '42	93	93	93
5 Louis P&L 5s '57	102	101¾	102
2 Mass Gas 5½s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	102	102	102
1 Mid West Util 5s '38	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Miss Pow&LtCo 5s '57	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 NatFood 6s A '44	69	69	69
5 Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Nat Pub Svc 5s '78	72½	72½	72½
2 Nat Steel 5s '56	98⅞	98½	98½
3 NevadaCalEd 5s '56	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
39 NE G&E 5s '50	90B	90	[illegible]
22 NE G&E 5s '48	93¼	93	93¼
14 NE G&E 5s '47	91⅝	90⅝	91⅝
6 NP P&Lt 4½s '67	99¾	99½	99½
5 NoOhP&Lt 5½s '51	104⅝	104	104⅝
1 NoAOhTr&Lt 5s '56	101	101	101
4 No State Pw 4½s '61	98½	98½	98½
6 Ohio Edison 5s '60	104	104	104
2 Ohio Pow 4½s '56 D	101	101	101
1 Okla G&E 5s '50	104	104	104
5 Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
14 Park & Tilf 6s '36	85	85	85
27 Penn Cen P&L 4½s '77	96¼	96	96
16 Penn P&L 4½s '81	97½	97⅜	97⅛
2 Phila El Pow 5½s '72	107	107	107
2 Piedmont El 6½s '60 A	86	86	86
6 Potomac Edis 4½s '61F	97	97	97⅛
23 Pow Corp NY 5½s '47	96	95⅞	95⅞
2 Pub Ser N Ill 4½s '81F	98	98	98
12 Roch Cent Pow 5s '53	74⅛	73½	73½
10 St L Gas & Coke 6s'47	33	32	33
9 Saxet Corp 6s '45 A	95½	95½	95½
14 Shawing W&P 4½s'70D	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜
1 Shawsheen 7s '31	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 S E P&L 6s 2025 Axw	105	105	105
2 South Cal Ed 5s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
11 Sou'west G&E 5s '57A	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 So'west P&L 6s 2022A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Stand G&E 6s '35	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Stand G&E 6s'35 conv	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Stand G&E 6s '51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Stand G&E 6s '66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Stand P & Lt 6s '57	99	99	99
5 Sun Oil 5½s'39	101	101	101
3 Sun Pipe L 5s 1940	99½	99½	99½
7 Swift & Co 5s'40	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Tenn El Pw 5s'56	103	103	103
5 Tenn Pub Ser 5s'70	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
44 Tex El Serv 5s'60	101	100¾	101
1 Tex Gas Util 6s'45	52	52	52
14 Tev P&Lt 5s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Un Lt&P 6½s'74	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Un Lt&P 6s'75	93½	93½	93½
2 Un Lt&P 5½s'59	101	101	101
5 Un Lgt&Ry 5½s'52	89¼	89¼	89¼
17 Un Lgt&Ry 6s'52 A	104	103⅞	103⅞
1 U S Rub 6s'33	83½	83½	83½
3 Van Sweringen 6s'35	70½	70½	70½
2 Virg Pub Ser 6s'46	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
3 Warren Bros 6s'41	94½	94⅛	94⅛
10 West Pa 5s 2030	87¼	87	87
11 West Tex Util 5s'57A	88⅞	88½	88⅞
1 Wisc P&L 5s F 1958	103	103	103

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
14 ChileMtgBk 6s '31	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
3 ComPriBk 5½s '37	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
2 EuropEl 6½s '65 xw	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Europ Mtg 7s '67 C	88¾	88¾	88¾
2 GerConsMun 7s '47	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
2 Ger Cons Mun 6s '47	76¼	76¼	76¼
4 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	55¾	55⅝	55¾
2 Santiago Chile 7s '61	72	72	72
2 Terni Elec 6½s '53	83	82⅛	83
21 Un Indust 6½s '41	89	89	89

† Actual sales. A Plus extra. B Plus 10 per cent in stock. E Pair last year. F Payable in stock. WI When issued. WW With warrants. XW Without warrants.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

Sales of chain systems compare:

FIRST NATIONAL STORES, INC.

	1931	1930	Dec. %
4 wks end Apr 25	$8,417,098	$8,690,927	3.15
Dec. 27 to Apr 25	34,979,398	36,408,183	3.92

CHILDS COMPANY SALES

	1931	1930	Dec. %
April	$2,088,973	$2,330,411	11.0
Four months	8,095,632	9,199,022	12.0

NATIONAL SHIRT SHOPS

	1931	1930	Dec. %
April sales	$302,993	$335,371	9.6
4 months	1,162,801	1,290,107	9.8

AMERICAN STORES COMPANY

	1931	1930	Dec. %
Sales 5 weeks to May 2	$12,728,097	$14,090,913	2.8
17 weeks May 2	48,161,911	49,660,332	3.0

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, May 11—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Wk ago	Yr ago
Wheat, 2 red	.93¾	.94	$1.24⅛
Corn, 2 yellow	.77⅞	.73⅞	.98⅝
Oats, 2 white	.39⅝	.40	.55
Flour	4.75	4.70	6.70
Beef, family	16.00	17.75	27.50
Pork	24.50	25.50	32.00
Lard	.0885	.0880	.1080
Cotton, Mid-Up	.0960	.0955	.1635
Zinc	.0335	.0335	.0465
Iron	17.76	17.76	20.76
Steel bil, Pitts	30.00	30.00	33.00
Copper	.09	.09¼	.12½
Tin	.2325	.2335	.3168
Rubber	.0650	.0650	.1440
Sugar	.0440	.0440	.0495
Lead	.0385	.0400	.0550
Print Cloth	.0400	.0400	.0525

WESTINGHOUSE ORDER

Westinghouse Electric obtained an order from National Tube Company, Ellwood City, Pa., for 90 electric motors rating from one to 400 horsepower shipment to be made the next few weeks

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SHOW us the housekeeper that likes to clean stair corners; Ideal Corner Dust Shields keep the corners clean. 300% profit selling and installing these shields; write today. IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO. Canton, Ohio.

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TWO GENERAL MERCANTILE stores, northern California; established 30 years; A-1 condition; each has postoffice; bank references available; on railroad; beautiful environment; owner wishes to retire. Write M. J. H. 2041 Summit St., Oakland, Calif.

WILL TURN OVER ALL OR ONE-HALF interest established newspaper brokerage business to active partner; no cash payment; only part time needed for operation; will continue advisory capacity; good prospects 1931. V-4 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE "SURE GUIDE PRACTICE CHART"—A practical "coach" for vocal students who are not pianists; leads to musicianship. 50 cents. TEASDALE STUDIO, Savannah, Ga.

REAL ESTATE

BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.—A lovely estate; modern 18-room home in choice location, 5 master bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, amusement room, solarium; complete in every respect; for immediate sale at approximately half cost. For details write Box R-27 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE, 10 years' experience as a public auditor and accountant, also experienced as organizer and manager; age 41, married, desires position with any business wherever located on salary with possible investment; now located at Portland, Oregon. Address F-1, 1018 American Bank Building, Portland, Oregon.

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Transportation Building
Washington, D. C.

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OLD GOLD WANTED—Send your old solid gold and silver watches, discarded jewelry, etc.; we will advise its metal value and hold for acceptance. J. M. NEY CO., established 1812, West and Elm Streets, Hartford, Conn., U. S. A.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS, furnished or unfurnished; exclusive; reasonable; delightful location overlooking bay; 1½ blocks subway. 9524 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Near Symphony Hall—High class 7 outside rooms, 2 baths, shower; facing park. Com. 6725.

PHILADELPHIA, Alden Park, Germantown—For summer, furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths; large grounds, swimming pool, tennis, golf; $250 a month. Phone Victor 3096.

YONKERS, N. Y., 604 Warburton Ave.—Unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, porch, river view, improvements; adults only: $80. WHEATON.

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MODERN country home in the pines; ideal place for summer vacation; fine playgrounds; within commuting distance of Boston. J-100, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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A summer home for children with camp and farm activities, opening June 27; terms per week $10 and $12. Address THE CHARLOTTE WHITE SCHOOL, 175 Dartmouth St., Boston, Mass. Telephone Kenmore 7407.

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LOUISE C. HAHN Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway New York City. Telephone Worth 2-2080

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835

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Restricted section, modern 7-room house with oil heat and 2-car garage. NAUMAN & CRAWFORD, Inc., exclusive agents, 1318 Beacon St. Aspinwall 4190.

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I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

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200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination $7.00; work of all kinds, reasonable; good service. CALL PRINTING COMPANY, 13 East 16th Street, New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unfurnished house, 16 rooms, 4 baths, garage; Fisher Hill, Brookline, Mass.; $45,000 or offer. Appointment apply TOWNSEND, Stadium 2936.

HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
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LEXINGTON, MASS.—For sale, owner built 8-room modern colonial home; 11,300 feet of land; shrubs, flower and vegetable garden; 1 mile from Christian Science church; $10,000. Call Lexington 1453-J.

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NEW YORK CITY, 34 West 53rd Street—Large room with bath, first floor; smaller rooms; breakfast, dinner; references.

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NEW YORK CITY, 235 West 70th—Exceptionally lovely, spacious suite, bath shower, kitchenette; also several singles; refined surroundings.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Two large, bright, single bedrooms, kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 94th—Large comfortable room, lavatory; suitable 1 or 2; private home. Riverside 9-6562.

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BOOKKEEPER, knowledge stenography, good training, assistant to auditor; billing and statistical experience. K-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, competent and responsible, desires position. K-82, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman would like position as companion-housekeeper or other work; capable of managing, taking responsibility, etc.; experienced; references. L-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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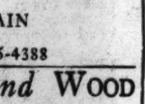

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VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

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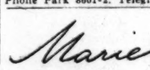

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Linden, or Basswood

In linden-time the heart is high,
For pride of summer passing by
With lordly laughter in her eye.

SWINBURNE was responsive to the linden's sway, as his lines indicate. Sentiment attaching itself to these trees is strong in the Old World, where there are to be found green-shaded avenues miles in length. The American linden is also a handsome pyramidal tree with dense foliage, which makes it useful as well as ornamental.

Individual leaves are broadly cordate (heart-shaped) and one side is usually broader than the other. The veining is well marked and peculiarly branched, and the edges are finely toothed. If as a child you were given to chewing the tender leaves as they were unfolding, you will recall that the sap is slightly mucilaginous.

Panicles of white or pale green flowers scent the air with June fragrance and would otherwise be apt to escape notice, as they are so inconspicuous. Bees swarm about the flowers, which are highly charged with nectar that gives the honey a delicate flavor much appreciated by bee keepers. This quality has given lindens the local name of "bee trees."

The flowers are attached to narrow leaflike bracts. The fruit is nutlike, about the size of peas, and when ripe the tiny round pods are carried away on the wings of the wind.

The wood is of light weight, straight grained, and may be white or pale tan in color. Its fine pliable texture makes it easy to work, so it is suitable for carving, cabinet work, and for the manufacture of wooden utensils. As it is practically free from knots and does not warp readily, it is used for sounding boards in pianos.

From the fibrous inner bark, called bast, matting, ropes, fishing nets, and woven shoes are made. Young trees are used for this purpose and the wood is burned to make superior charcoal suitable for art crayons.

As forest trees, lindens grow throughout southern Canada and across eastern United States, sometimes reaching a height of 100 feet.

A Word a Day

Sap

Pronounced to rhyme with rap.

As a noun this word designates the juice or fluid contents of a plant or tree. Its source is the Anglo-Saxon *sæp*, "sap," akin to the Old High German *saf*.

As a verb, the meaning is not "to extract the sap from," but "to undermine, to subvert by digging or wearing away." It will be recalled that during the World War, the "sappers" were very active in their work of undermining enemy positions and in constructing hidden trenches and tunnels. The word came to us from the Old French *sappe*, "a kind of hoe," possibly reaching back to the Greek σκάπτειν (skaptein), "to dig."

Example: "Communism was seen as sapping the foundations of government."

Notes and Queries

Our (H. R. H.)—Pronounced in one syllable as spelled. It is not flow'-er with the *fl* removed; it is the one-syllable *flour* minus the *fl*. It is a fine distinction, but it is mentioned by way of reminding that this possessive pronoun does not have two syllables. *ou'er.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Raskob says he will stay with the party, wet or dry. It takes a lot to shake the fellow who has a mortgage on you.

Arkansas Gazette: It's rapidly getting to the point where you'll go to the filling station to buy taxes, with a little gasoline thrown in.

Pathfinder: Everybody shoves a fat man.

A Quotation for Today

THE question for each man to settle is not what he would do if he had means, time, influence and educational advantages, but what he will do with the things he has.—ANON.

The Diary of Snubs Our Dog

Oh, Boy—Now that Betty Ann can play out of doors—
Where there are no doors or furniture for me to bump into—
Or rugs to get mussed up—
And nobody to object to a little barking—
I have enough fun for two pups my size!

In Lighter Vein

Solved!

"What causes the flight of time?"

"The spur of the moment."—*Irish Weekly Independent.*

Caught in the Swirl

"That big department store brings back memories, dear; remember when we first met in the revolving door?"

"But that wasn't the first time we met."

"No, but that's when we began going around together."

Life

American Tourist: Don't they ever tear 'em down and build bigger ones?

Perfect Host

Mother was having guests at dinner and three-year-old Lee was trying to play his part in looking after them. When dinner was over he showed them his toys, etc., and, this done, a sudden thought came to him. Turning to the lady nearest, he said:

"Now, perhaps, you would like to brush your teeth. We have tooth brushes."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Ancient

Waiter: "These are the best eggs we've had for years."

Customer: "Well, bring me some you haven't had so long."—*Tit-Bits.*

Is There a Second to the Motion?

"Dad, what's a prodigy?" asked Tommy.

Father sighed. "Well," he said, "a boy your age who doesn't ask any questions would most likely be a prodigy."—*Answers.*

Odds and Ends

Largest Post Office

According to plans, the new post office building to be built in Chicago at a cost of $21,000,000 will be the largest postal building in the world and will be equipped to handle 1,200,000 letters an hour.

Indian Wheat

Although India's farms are very small, they produced last year a total of 345,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly 9 per cent of the world's production.

Locomotive Mileage

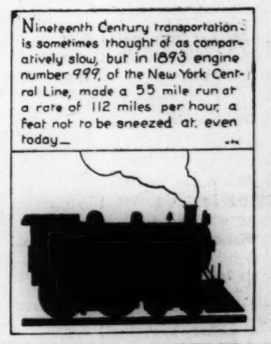
A locomotive built in England in 1864 is still functioning after 66 years of service, having traveled more than 1,500,000 miles.

Ferris Wheel Garage

A parking machine for automobiles, built on the plan of a Ferris wheel, will house 20 cars on the ground space required for a two-car garage.

Ray Appraises Jewels

Through the aid of an electric ray, synthetic jewels can now be detected from genuine ones.


Nineteenth Century transportation is sometimes thought of as comparatively slow, but in 1893 engine number 999, of the New York Central Line, made a 55 mile run at a rate of 112 miles per hour, a feat not to be sneezed at, even today—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Holiday

Lewistown, Mont.

MUCH of the world's benevolence, love, and tenderness is to be found in the small towns.

A country teacher wrote to the manager of the theater here, asking the cost of taking her 14 pupils to the show, as 10 of them had never seen a movie, or even been to town. The theater manager showed the letter to the editor of the newspaper, who printed it.

In a short time the populace was agog with the news that there were 10 children, between the ages of 8 and 15, in the county, who had never seen a motion picture, and the people "got busy." Arrangements were made for the young rustics, with their teacher, to come to town on a certain Friday afternoon in automobiles placed at their disposal by benevolent owners.

Arriving in town, flowers, fruit and candy were donated to them in abundance by different business houses, and one of the best hotels offered them accommodations for the night, free of charge.

Dinner was given them by one restaurant, breakfast by another, and they took their last meal in town as the guests of the American Legion, Fergus Post, No. 16, members of which had received them when they left the motorcars at the end of their 80-mile ride, and arranged the program for their entertainment, including the show.

Bareheaded, showing the free haircuts given them by a leading barber, the children, accompanied by their teacher, flitted about town Friday afternoon and all day Saturday, going from one business place to another, and never leaving any without a souvenir.

They saw the wonders of the printing press in the newspaper offices, and learned at the creameries how artificial ice was made. The fish hatchery was some distance out of town, but automobiles were not lacking to carry these children anywhere they wanted to go. Boys and girls were dressed in blue denim overalls, but could have received no better treatment from these kind-hearted city people had they been garbed in "purple and fine linen."

It was proposed to give them all an airplane ride, but as the one available machine carried only two passengers at a time, the teacher alone was given this experience.

It was a never-to-be-forgotten holiday for these children of the open spaces, and, doubtless, a holy-day for their hosts, who, watching their visitors' happy faces, must have realized the blessedness of giving without seeking any material return.

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 30
Winners:
T. C. and BEATRICE ROGERS, Westfield, N. J.

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	Strokes
1.	Correspond	3	Fit	3
2.	Earnest	4	Hot	3
3.	Haughty	5	Icy	3
4.	Dauntless	4	Bold	4
5.	Permit	3	Let	3
6.	Eclipse	4	Dim	3
7.	Secret	3	Hid	3
8.	Queer	3	Odd	3
9.	Absolve	4	Rid	3
10.	Judgment	5	Eye-I	1
11.	Benefaction	4	Fee	3
12.	Racket	3	Din	3
13.	Faculty	4	Art	3
14.	Knowledge	4	Eye-I	1
15.	Signify	2	Be-B	1
16.	Garner	4	Bin	3
17.	Lessen	5	Go	2
18.	Illimitable	4	Vast	4
		68		49

It's not a matter of keeping up with the Joneses so much as it is keeping up with the Rogers Family, as one of our Synonym golfers writes. Yes, and what a lesson in family coöperation! Now to explain a few of their shots: Holes 10 and 14 see (in Webster's New International) Eye n. 3; hole 11, compare (ibid.) Benefaction n. 2 and Fee n. 13; hole 15, compare (ibid.) Signify v.i. and Be v.i. 5; hole 16, both nouns; hole 17, compare (ibid.) Lessen v.i. and Go v.i. 6.

A Memphis sharpshooter sent in a card of 47, but "Dick Shunary" deemed "do" on hole 1, "lay" and "can" on hole 16, and "big" on hole 18 too far-fetched.

Congratulations to the "pluggers" who continue to send in scores which just barely exceed the winning card. Your vocabularies aren't losing, anyway!

SYNONYM GOLF

No. 34
Par 72

Hole	Word	Par	Synonym		Hole	Word	Par	Synonym	
1	ABANDON	4			10	PLENTIFUL	4		
2	GALLANT	3			11	CACOPHONY	3		
3	SUBSIDE	3			12	NATIONALITY	4		
4	DAINTY	4			13	FACTION	5		
5	LATITUDE	5			14	MANFUL	4		
6	JOIN	4			15	ILLUSTRIOUS	5		
7	BESPEAK	4			16	OBTUSE	4		
8	HABITUAL	5			17	INTIMATION	3		
9	EAGER	4			18	TRANSCRIBE	4		

Total Score ____

RULES: Write in the designated space the shortest synonym you can find for the corresponding hole-word. The number of letters in your synonym is your number of strokes for the hole.

Try to equal—or beat—par. Perhaps you can make a birdie (one under par) or an eagle (two under par). For instance, LINK is a par 4 for the sixth hole, but ADD is a birdie 3. Try for a hole-in-one. Somewhere on the course there is a word a synonym for which may be spelled (phonetically) with one letter: example: SEE—C.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest correct score and list of synonyms will be published with the winner's name two weeks from today. Be sure to put down the number.

"Dick Shunary" is the "pro" on the course; refer your problems to it. And remember, a synonym, according to Webster, is "one of two or more words of the same language having the same or nearly the same essential meaning." A noun must be given as a synonym for a noun, an adjective for an adjective, etc. No obsolete or colloquial words accepted.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 11, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

China and the Foreigner

IT SEEMS a strange time for the Chinese to set a time limit for the abrogation of extra-territoriality. Dissension has broken out again. Communism and banditry are laying waste several of the southern and central provinces. The Nanking Government, at least some members of it, sit uneasy in the saddle of central authority. Surely this is a time when the Chinese should be glad to be relieved of the responsibility of jurisdiction over foreigners. But it is perhaps because of these very difficulties that Nanking has announced that by the beginning of 1932 it will reclaim its sovereign prerogatives.

An understanding of the reason for these tactics leads back to 1928. Then Nationalists rode to power on anti-treaty slogans which under the guidance of Russian advisers turned into anti-foreignism. In the early days of the Nanking régime this antiforeignism was just as much an instrument of government as was anti-Semitism to the Tsars. So extreme was the exercise of it that Dr. Hu Shih, the well-known Chinese philosopher, warned the Government against the "religion of the slogan." He was disregarded. For a long time the authorities, when rebuffed in their efforts to achieve unification, turned to diplomacy for an offsetting victory which would keep their ardent supporters appeased.

That is not to say that the Chinese lacked good reasons for desiring to put their treaties on a par with those which govern the relations of other countries. Every time they had pleaded for customs autonomy they had found themselves faced by a bloc of nations clinging tightly to special privileges. From the start the Nationalists determined to break up this front. Having secured the management of their own customs tariff, in 1928, they proceeded to insist on reciprocal treaties in jurisdictional matters. One by one the lesser powers felt the pressure and signed reciprocal treaties. But the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan have so far resisted the immediate remission of their rights.

Here is the problem: As authority weakens, the powers become more hesitant about resigning their special privileges and protections, and the Chinese develop more boldness in trying to end them. May we not draw a parallel with the early days of the Nanking Government and look at this latest gesture in the light of the necessity of producing some concrete evidence of success for display to the People's Convention? After all, the gesture is not intended to take effect for eight months. This should be ample time for China and the powers to come to some agreement over a question which has already been the subject of negotiations for eighteen months.

The central question is the status of the foreign concessions and settlements on Chinese soil after the abolition of extraterritoriality. The presence of these "states within a state" involves the withdrawal of Chinese jurisdiction not only from foreign individuals but from whole areas of foreign residence. In a week or so the Feetham report on this subject will be issued, and this will afford all parties the opportunity to shift to new ground, where an attempt has been made to harmonize Chinese aspirations with the need—recognized by many enlightened Chinese—of some protection for the foreigner in the "ghettos" which he has built up under treaty safeguards.

Good News From Angmagsalik

THE happy outcome of the search by air, land and water for Augustine Courtauld, the young Englishman who was believed lost on the Greenland ice cap where he had spent the winter alone in a tiny observation hut, will elicit world-wide gratification. The efforts mobilized for his rescue had become international in scope and the dramatic flight of Capt. Albin Ahrenberg from Sweden had particularly focused public attention.

In one sense Captain Ahrenberg lost the race he was engaged in—lost it to a dog sled. Of course the dogs had to go only 140 miles—the distance from the base of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition near Angmagsalik to the observation hut—while the airplane flew at least 1400 miles from Malmoe to Greenland. But really the "race" ended in victory all around.

That young Courtauld should have been found by members of his own party, was a vindication of its 23-year old leader, H. G. Watkins, who undertook a second sledge trip to the inland station after the failure of his first search for Courtauld's hut.

And the Sweden-to-Greenland flight was a triumph for the airplane, which, very fittingly, had gone to the aid of this expedition, itself dedicated to the task of finding weather and land conditions for a short-cut air line from Edinburgh to Winnipeg, which would take advantage of the arctic land masses—nowhere more than 300 miles apart. The rescue flight itself does something to indicate the feasibility of this course, although it was made necessary by terrific storms which swept "Greenland's icy mountains" and blocked earlier relief expeditions.

Yet it was a victory too for Captain Ahrenberg, who was somewhat frowned upon two years ago because he turned back after five attempts to fly the last leg of this same route—from Iceland to Greenland—with a damaged plane and in the face of ice-forming fog. The Swedish aviator has now turned the frowns into smiles, and has been of real service, dropping supplies to the Watkins sledge party and bringing back word of Courtauld's safety.

Of course, Courtauld has also won—not only by surviving the long winter's vigil on the ice cap, but possibly also by obtaining valuable information which will help the Royal Geographical Society and the British Government in endeavors to forge a new air link between Britain and Canada.

Pushing Out the Gold

THE lowest central bank rate the modern world has ever seen, put into effect last week by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, when it cut its rediscount rate to 1½ per cent, may establish a definite starting point from which business and industry can begin to gather momentum for that improvement which many trade authorities predict will be evident this fall.

Bank rates have been cut eight times by the same institution since 1929 in response to the slower pace of business, but the present action is regarded as having a peculiar significance. It is not made with an eye to cheapening credit; credit is already superabundantly cheap. The move is rather to serve notice that gold is no longer so welcome under the parental roof, and had better seek its living out in the world.

The new rate is tantamount to saying to banks in the United States that they can no longer depend on short-term investments to fatten their income account. It is believed that the yield on these will now become so low that leading banks will be forced into long-term capital investments which offer better returns, and so money will be distributed where it will create work, be used for improvements or placed in enterprises developing new products.

There is a surfeit of lending money in the United States. But there is no such surfeit in South America, Central America, Europe, Australia or Asia. Undoubtedly many projects throughout the world lack but the beneficent influence of available credit to gain a new vitality. It is apparently the belief of American banking authorities that the export of capital into foreign investments is one of the chief requisites to the return of normal trade exchange.

Not only will the lower bank rate, along with the cut in bill rates and consequently a lower acceptance market, help to propel money overseas, but there is behind the move another international consideration—the desirability of preventing a further flow of gold to America. Gold has been pouring into the United States this year despite the fact that other nations need it, while the American yellow metal reserve stands around $3,350,000,000. Seemingly only one factor—now absent—can counteract this result of America's "favorable" trade balance—namely, resumption of foreign borrowing on a big scale. It is toward this end that the monetary authorities are moving, in harmony with the expressed desires of the League of Nations' gold committee and the Bank for International Settlements.

Already important repercussions of the rate cut are evident. A rising movement of the bond market in New York, followed by strength in stocks, were immediate consequences, while further reflection was seen in improved sterling exchange and rising prices for British Government bonds. Lower central bank rates in Europe are expected soon to follow, thus giving a wider base, if not additional incentive, for a broad financing market. And last, but not least, is the likelihood of that reëstablishing of confidence among business men and leaders of industry and finance which always follows or parallels a sound rise in the security markets.

The Williamstown Program

THE preliminary announcement of this year's Institute of Politics at Williamstown indicates that the problems immediately arising from the World War have now been put aside by the promoters of this most useful annual forum for the discussion of world events. The writer of the announcement notes that in the past the lectures and conferences have been "devoted to a discussion of international problems which presented themselves in the post-war period. Since that time, many of these questions have been solved or forgotten."

It might be asked with interest just what questions growing out of the World War have been solved. The controversies involving frontiers; the discussion of the wrongs perpetrated upon minorities; the questions of the Polish Corridor and the Saar Basin; even the problems presented by reparations and interallied debts still continue. The promise of disarmament has not been kept, and the League of Nations, though an integral part of the Versailles Covenant, is still imperfect and a subject of endless controversy.

However, it will be to the inveterate attendants upon the Williamstown Conference and to the readers of its proceedings a welcome change to see the very material modification of the program this year. Nothing could be more timely nor more important than the series of lectures on economics—"The Economics of Fascism," "The Economics of Communism," "The Economics of Capitalism." Fascism is to be defended by Dr. Alberto de Stefani.

"The Economics of Communism" apparently thus far has baffled the program committee, for no lecturer is yet announced. Capitalism is allotted three defenders, or disputants, in Dr. Gustav Stolper of Berlin, Prof. T. E. Gregory of London, and Mr. M. C. Rorty of New York, the last interested in telephonic and telegraphic communications.

Professor Gregory further will lead the conference on the "Distribution of Wealth and Income," an issue which at the present moment more than any other should enlist the attention and the thought of students of public affairs. Of the general conferences thus far announced, those of marked importance are on "The Disarmament Problem," with James G. McDonald of the Foreign Policy Association as chairman, and "The Pact of Paris," with Prof. George H. Blakeslee as leader.

There are perhaps fewer figures of international importance thus far announced in the Williamstown program than has been customary. This does not imply any falling off in the importance of the subjects, or in the value of the contributions to be made. It may perhaps result in some disappointment to those who like to feel that they are finding at Williamstown the most eminent representatives of European thought and statesmanship.

On the other hand, the subjects, and particularly the economic subjects allotted to the lecturers, are of a sort that have a vital and immediate bearing upon the well-being of the people of all countries. To this extent the conference promises well.

The tendency, perhaps unavoidable, to seek academic rather than practical guides in these problems is still evident in the program. With the exception of Mr. Rorty and Mr. McDonald, all the speakers announced are college professors. It is evident that the day of the notion of the college professor as one aloof from the active problems of the world, and devoting himself to the study of abstract problems, is past so far as the promoters of the Williamstown Conference are concerned.

And yet it is by no means certain that an endeavor to find men of affairs and statesmen who would contribute to these discussions might not have been enthusiastically applauded by the rapidly growing group of those who look to this annual event as an opening of the door to a better comprehension of the problems which confront the peoples of all lands.

High Wages v. Low Business

MUST wages be reduced in order to meet the current depression in world trade? That is a question which is causing profound anxiety to millions of men and women all over the globe. It has been recently brought into special prominence by the statement made in the English press that south Wales has lost orders for several scores of thousands of tons of pig iron because the Continent is able to undercut British prices, as a result of wage rates in Czechoslovakia being 42 per cent, in France 50 per cent and in Germany 67 per cent less than they are in Britain.

There is no doubt that, because from the point of view of international welfare the primary cause of unemployment is a world surplus of unconsumed goods, a more satisfactory deduction from the facts would be that wages in Germany, in France and in Czechoslovakia should be increased.

In any case, manufacturers and the public generally cannot be reminded too often that wage rates are only one factor in the cost of production and usually not the largest factor. Consequently, even a large cut in wages may represent only a small cut in the whole cost of the product. Moreover, many employers have found that efficiency more or less follows wages and that more profitable production on the whole results from high wages and willing workers than from low wages and driven workers.

Indeed, there are grounds for believing that in some cases wage reductions may tend actually to increase the cost of selling and manufacturing goods. Selling frequently adds 100 per cent to works costs, this great extra expense being in large part a direct result of the restriction of markets that follows on the people's insufficient command of purchasing power. Any general reduction of wages, therefore, by further restricting the home market, would lead to corresponding increases of costs on the selling side, in consequence of the intensification of competition.

As a matter of theory, it is generally admitted that the world is actually rich, and can potentially afford nearly anything it wants. What is needed is some method of inducing the countries of the world to act in accordance with this knowledge. No country as yet has had the courage to face the logic of the situation, and by boldly raising its standard of living help reduce the surplus of unused goods and provide further employment for their producers. Yet nothing stands in the way of this solution of the economic problem except fear.

The world today is in the position of a man who starves himself, while he allows the food to decay in his cellars, because he thinks he may be in want many years later. An international conference, which David Lloyd George believes could easily amend the present situation, might do invaluable work in stimulating men's imagination and in stirring them into action, by conducting an inquiry into the wealth of the different continents, and then estimating, in plain figures, the actual advances in their standard of living which the various countries of the world could at this moment afford to make. Then, abstract assurances of abundance would be backed up by concrete statistics, and the nations might be encouraged to take advantage of the wealth that is lying unused at their doors.

Editorial Notes

In George Arliss's latest talkie, "The Millionaire," a direct challenge is hurled at the modern, stern business attitude that causes men of advancing years to be relegated to unemployment ranks. By letting the older employee go, the picture intimates, business commits two grave errors—it deprives itself of the experience and judgment of those who have "gone through the mill" and, what is more important, it deprives many of the right they have earned by hard work to continue to live useful, normal lives.

Here is a sentence that has been manufactured to utilize six words given to college professors as a vocabulary test. See if you can read it correctly:

He absterged his glasses with an insouciant air amid the apopemptics of his fellows, and was enough of the sciolist, now that he was manumitted, to enjoy it as he would the sapidity of a ripe peach.

The Russians may be severely rationed, but evidently not too much so to be able to enjoy a joke, the latest of which to come from the vasty steppes asks: "Why are the Russians the biggest eaters in the world?" Answer—"Because they can easily consume a week's rations in a day."

"Since Lascelles married my sister he has become royaler and royaler. I hope I don't marry royalty, because I'd enjoy becoming commoner and commoner," says the Prince of Wales. Presumably, according to the Prince's way of thinking, a king may look at a cat.

Great-Grandfather's Arithmetic

IT WAS printed in London in 1745. The introduction declares it to be, "a curious Piece: 'Tis Clean, Methodical, and handsomely Dressed: so Plain, that the dullest Person may learn by it; and so Compleat, that he need learn no more." On the last page Great-Grandfather has written, "Garret Van Gelder, His Book, With art and hand, Maid this his Servente at Command." The beautiful script, with graceful flourishes tastefully disposed, belongs to a day when a gentleman took honest pride in his penmanship.

John Hill, the author, begins by affirming "Arithmetick to be an Art of Science, divided into three branches, Vulgar, Logarithmical and Analytical," and proceeds with some fifty definitions. Naught dismays him, not "superparticular" nor "subsequialtera" nor "subsuperpartiens" nor "triplasuperquadripartiens"—nay, he rolls still sweeter morsels, but they are too much for me. I hope the young student was not required to learn the spelling of them.

Perhaps it was enough to know the tables at the end of the introduction; the pound troy, the apothecaries' weights, the cloth measure with its "4 nails to a quarter" and its English and Flemish "Ells," dry measure with its pottles, coombs and chalders, and liquid measure with its "8 gals. to a firkin if it be Ale, Soap or Herrings, but 9 gals. if it is beer."

Of course, such definitions are but preliminary to trouble. For instance, "How many Sparrows at 10 a penny, will buy a yoke of Oxen of 10 lbs.?" A little rough, even on English sparrows, isn't it? Such little birds and such mighty beasts!

Yet more grim is this one, under the ironical heading, "The Golden Rule, or Rule of Three": "If 360 Men be in Garrison, and have Provision for 6 Months; but hearing of no relief till the end of 9 Months, how many Men must be turned out, that the Provision may last so much longer?" Turned out where? A tragic thought, forsooth, to follow the infant Garret to his trundle bed.

⁂

Well, here's another in which the human interest is not quite so gripping. "An hundred Eggs are placed in a right line a Yard distant one from another, and the first a yard distant from a Basket; it is required to know how far one must go before he brings the eggs one by one into the Basket without breaking any?" After all, can this problem be taken lightly? His fat little legs trembling with exertion, would Great-Grandfather have to begin all over again if he broke, say, the ninety-seventh?

Evidently by the time our student had fought his way through to p. 137, and geometrical progression, his moral standards were thought well enough established to withstand a little exposure to worldly guile, for he is told:

"A Country Gentleman, going to a Fair to buy Oxen, meets with a Crafty Youth who had a company of very good oxen, in Number 23. The Gentleman demanding the price, was answered, He should have them for 16 Pounds the piece, one with another. The Gentleman bids him 15 Pounds per piece, and take all. The young Spark tells him it would not be taken: But, says he, if you will give me what the last Ox will come to, by doubling the whole Number by a Farthing, you shall have all: to which the Gentleman assents." And pays £4369 1s. 4d. "A great rate to pay for Oxen," is the scornful comment.

⁂

But apparently "the Gentlemen" were tempting bait. We read a little further on:

A Gentleman having a soft young Man to his Son, Covetous enough, but scarce able to keep a Shop-book, was minded to Purchase for him some considerable Lands in the Country; and bid him enquire out some handsome Estate that would be sold, and he would buy it for him.

The young Man overjoyed at the News, runs to an Inn, where he heard diverse Country Gentlemen Lodged; and in all Haste asked them if any of them would sell his Estate; most of them were very angry, and near beating of him; but one of them being a facetious Gentleman, resolved to put a trick upon him; and told him, That he had a neat Hall, with a goodly Park and Manor, on the Bank of a pleasant River, and a great Number of sufficient Tenants; all which, with the Royalty of a fair Market-town, and the Patronage of a Parish Church belonging thereto, should be his, upon condition he would lay down one penny on the Threshold of the Porch-door belonging to the Hall, Twopence at the next Door, Four-pence at the 3d Door, and so on doubling, 'till he had gone thro all the doors, which were 64 in all.

"I'll have it," saith the young Man, "and here's a Piece in Earnest;" and in all Haste tells his Father what a Purchase he had made, wishing him to give a Hundred Pounds, for that he thought could not but abundantly satisfy.

"Thou Calf," quoth his Father, "the King of Spain's Revenues would not pay what thou has promised——The best is, the Gentleman knows thee not; and if he did he could get no Advantage of one that has nought; but I'll warrant thee he is making merry with a Fool's Earnest."

Now I desire to know what the whole would have come to.

The answer runs into twenty digits and is, declares the writer, to the King of Spain's Revenue as the weight of one red Herring to the loading of twenty Ships.

Here is another bit of shrewd merchandising, with a strangely familiar sound: "A Manchester Chapman going to a Fair, sold Fustians for 11s. the end wherein was gained 15 l. per cent, and seeing no other Chapman had so good, raiseth them at the latter end of the Fair to 12s. I demand to know what per cent he gained."

⁂

We turn a few more pages and spy another: How pleasant to adorn the arid wastes of "Questions in the Rule of False," with this little episode. "A young Man coming into a Garden, saith 'Bless you all, you 10 fair Maids!' 'Sir, you mistake yourself,' saith one (a horrid clever thing) 'for we are not 10; but if we were thrice as many as we are, we should be as many above 10 as now we are less.'" How many were there? "Facit, 5 Maids, or rather Maidens," says Mr. Hill.

Perhaps the same young man had been a member of the group described a little further on. "A set of boon companions, dining at an Inn, the Reckoning in all came to 175 Shillings, but before the Bill was paid off, two of them slunk away and then the Club of those that remained came to 10 Shillings a Man more: how many were there in company?"

Far more sporting was the group in the next example. "Some young Men and Maidens had a Reckoning of 37 Crowns to pay for a Treat, and these were their Conditions, that every Man should pay 3 Crowns and every Maid 2. Now if there had been as many young Men as there were Maids, observing the same conditions, the Reckoning would have come to 4 Crowns less than it did. How many young Men and Maids were there?" Alas, too many Maids, and the girls making it almost Dutch treat at that!

⁂

And so the quaint old book goes on about all manner of folk; the fortunate "Gentleman who bought a House with a Garden and a good Horse in the stable"; "the Linnen Draper with his 30 Crowns worth of finest Linnen;" "the Merchant with his Pepper and Saffron and ginger and silk Stockings at 30 Shillings the Pair;" "the Chapman, breaking" (whence our "broke"?), and the "Manchester Man who went into Ireland with 20 Tun of Cheese."

Some of the problems sound strangely familiar, such as the ones about those erratic and quarrelsome travelers who can't suffer each others' company though bound for the same town, but A must needs start two hours before B, and both at any cost avoid poor C. Or that irritating and pedantic parent who tells his inquiring son, "If you take 4 Years from my age, the Remainder will be twice the Number of your Years. But if you take 1 from your Age, half the Remainder will be the Square Root of my Age." One wonders if any modern parent would dare such an evasion, and just what Mr. John Hill, gent., would make of "So's your old man!" by way of reply!

Well, it's time to put the old book carefully back upon its shelf, and for the honor of the family we choose to think that Garret Van Gelder told the whole truth when he said he "Maid this Book his Servente at command." And 'twere a gallant victory!

S. R. F.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"'Protection' and Employment"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter in your issue of February 28, appearing under the caption of "Protection and Employment," is stimulating and provocative of discussion. It is one thing to keep one's mind undisturbed by the understanding of fundamentals. It is another thing actively, wisely, successfully to apply one's understanding of fundamentals to the framing of policies, methods and practices for the solution of political and economic problems.

It is the ever increasing, though perhaps gradual, approximation of attainment to an ideal which the overzealous but superficial and short-sighted enthusiast often fails to see and appreciate. The humanizing and spiritualizing animus and influence manifested in improved mental, physical and moral conditions are steps on the way to perfection, and cannot be disregarded. Charity begins at home, even though it need not and cannot stay there, but the man who neglects his home, parish or friends is neither a safe citizen nor a safe politician. If policies or methods are not stabilized and adjusted to meet the present need, they lack that alert and practical wisdom which is necessary.

Economical and political policies, however time-honored, need revision and adjustment; otherwise they become golden opportunities, not for readjustment and progress, but for exploitation by a selfish, debasing and reactionary commercialism. The late disclosures of the dreadful condition of workers in the Russian timber camps afford ample and pathetic illustration of this.

Moreover, the fact that one closes one's doors against an unfair and unscrupulous exploitation cannot by any true or cogent logical process be converted into an incrimination for breaking the Golden Rule, either in one's treatment of the alien, so-called, or one's fellow-countrymen. Sometimes the greatest love one can show one's fellow-man is to make it difficult for him to do wrong and easy for him to do right. Temperance reform is surely based largely on this assumption.

If free trade as a policy makes it possible and easy for any sweating or unscrupulous business or political combine to ply its nefarious trade at the expense of the integrity, livelihood and happiness of the worker or his employer, then surely in the name of love and wisdom such a policy needs revision. Economic policies can and should be adjusted to protect the worker and consumer against unfair and unscrupulous competition, whether at home or abroad.

Free trade can never be free until it is fair trade, any more than a man's life can be spiritual before it is moral. What is wanted today is fair trade, and free trade will follow as the moralizing and humanizing demands of justice, honesty and wisdom are recognized and obeyed in the business world, no less than in the social and political.

St. Neots, Hunts., Eng. HAROLD BOARDMAN.

A Human Standard in Investment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "A Human Standard in Public Relations," reminds us of the encouraging fact that a few of those having surplus wealth for investment now realize that they should place such funds where they will support enlightened industrial policies, policies fair to workers as well as to capital, and policies of just dealing in all public relations.

Too often those who honestly want to do to others as they would be done by confine their application of the Golden Rule to immediate personal relationships, and accept prevailing standards of social conduct without stopping to think whether they are right or wrong. Such individuals would not take unfair advantage of another in making a bargain face to face, and yet they freely put their money in the stocks and bonds of corporations which are taking unfair advantage of their employees in many ways, or practicing other abuses, unchecked.

Money invested is money put to work, and it should be put to work to serve the world, not to harm it. If it is your money, then it represents you, and your purchase of stocks or bonds with it means, practically, that you are going to work to support the policies of the companies concerned. Are you really in favor of those policies? The question is a serious one, vitally related to world prosperity.

As the editorial showed, a clearing house of information regarding the practices of industrial organizations in matters of public interest is needed. An awakening on the part of investors generally to their responsibility will, of course, bring such an agency into operation.

East Cleveland, O. (MISS) KATHARINE L. MADDOCK.

Drinking Today and in the Past

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We need not be alarmed at the cries of "More liquor now than ever before!" Drinking today expresses merely the frustration of minds untutored as to that which is really worth while. We have only to be tranquil, and wait.

San Francisco, Calif. (MRS.) MAUDE PETTUS.

Age No Bar to Efficient Service

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with much interest recent letters to the Monitor, signed B. L. D. and F. W., in reference to the policy of large corporations in the retirement of employees upon reaching the age of seventy years, and desire to contribute my bit toward breaking down this, often unfair and unjust, limitation.

Many instances come to mind of notable exceptions to this rule wherein, instead of retirement, long years of faithful and efficient service have been rewarded by advancing the individual to an advisory position, where his ripe experience continues to be an asset to that particular business.

A notable example in point is the splendid service being rendered to the United States by Associate Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, now in his ninety-first year, who, since his appointment to the bench by President Roosevelt in 1902, has written either the majority or the minority opinion in upward of 1000 cases.

An instance recently came under my observation of a woman who sought and obtained the management of a large apartment building, although the owner expressed some doubt as to the wisdom of his choice because of the age and snowy-white hair of the applicant. I learned that the previous manager, many years the junior of our woman friend, had permitted the property to depreciate so that the income had been reduced to a low ebb.

Gradually a change was noticed, and through the application of right motives and methods, gained through years of experience, this woman has within a few months achieved fine results, and is quietly rejoicing in the establishment of new records for that building.

With the present social progress, it seems to me that employers might well consider a modification of this rule regarding age limit, and as a substitute why not adopt a new rule, that age, of itself, shall not be considered as a bar to the continuation of efficient service? J. W. P.

Wilmette, Ill.